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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Germany, Dazed, Waits Orders

Holland Loses Prince Consort

Canada Holds Historic Shows

Readophone Is Boon to Blind

Americas Get Express by Air

China Tariffs Hit U. S. Hard

GERMANY tries to comprehend what has happened while waiting action by the Cabinet and the inner council of the National Socialist Party on the official next steps. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Premier of Prussia, is expected to succeed Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen, whose friendship with President von Hindenburg appears to protect him while retiring through resignation. The conspiracy to overthrow the Hitler régime is now said to have been grounded in three circles which did not act in concert. The leaders are given as Ernst Roehm, head of the Storm Troopers, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher and Erich Klausener, head of the Catholic Action Society, all of whom were slain. Their full activities are hazy—Only the Government which directed this swift drama can lift the curtain on its many scenes.

¶ Chancellor Hitler issues an order turning punishments back to the courts and stating that the despotic measures suppressing "the Roehm revolt" ended on the night of July 1. Loyalty of all citizens to the Nazi régime is demanded, but the people are confused at being asked to anathematize slain leaders they were so recently urged to revere. Gov. Helmut Brueckner of Silesia harshly warns Catholic priests against opposition to the Chancellor. The National Socialist Party has a big task ahead—Only by setting up a government which need not depend upon state violence can Nazi prestige be restored.

¶ The Netherlands mourns the unexpected death of Henry, Prince Consort. Queen Wilhelmina hastens home from Switzerland and Princess Juliana from London. This German nobleman, the Duke of Mecklenburg before his marriage in 1901, has been popular with his adopted people—They approved him as the consort of their well-beloved Queen.

¶ Canada stirs its patriotic people with observances of great events in its history. Toronto holds the second three-day festival of its centennial celebration, unfolding in striking pageantry 12 episodes from the first meeting of the Loyalists with the Indians to Armistice Day. Trois Rivières, midway between Montreal and Quebec, home of the fur traders and explorers who blazed continental trails from its founding by Jacques Cartier to long after the coming of Champlain, revives its own thrilling chapters—To touch the hem of priceless romance Canada has only to remember.

¶ Hollywood, Calif., sees Edward R. Harris perfect his "Readophone," which opens the world of literature to the blind. The invention, sponsored by J. Robert Atkinson, president of the Braille Institute of America, makes some basic changes in phonographic recording so that any book which can be read in full or in abridged form in two hours can be recorded on the two sides of a 16-inch record. Good readers, with different voices for the dialogue, give books a new meaning and sprightliness—Many besides the physically sightless may come to take their literature by ear.

¶ Pan American Airways contracts with the Railway Express Agency for "door-to-door" air express between the United States and Latin America. Packages of the more costly things will now rain down from the sky all the way from New York to Buenos Aires. A news air alliance gives the Pacific Coast a through Mexican-American-Canadian passenger air service. Boston is shown the first of the 12-berth sleeper planes to connect New York and Chicago. Flying was breath-taking, then daring—Now it is a commonplace for which one doesn't even have to stay awake.

¶ The American Bankers Association Journal says June brought banking recovery. The total of loans to commerce and industry is still low, but reports show arrangements for a large volume contingent on settlement of strikes and disputes. Banks are encouraged because industry appears ready to borrow again. Industry returns the compliment—It bucks up because banks are ready again to finance factories.

¶ China's Nanking Government hits the United States hard with increases in import tariffs. American business men in China discover that nearly every article in which they deal has been given an added tax burden. Metals, sea foods, groceries, dried fruits, chemicals and rubber goods lead in the increases. Motorcars and airplanes were already at the tariff limit. Japan is broadly favored in the new imposts. Some Chinese business leaders make sharp criticism—They say the hand is the hand of China, but that the voice is the voice of Japan.

New Boston Transit Plan Clears Streets by Putting Trolley Cars Under Ground

Experts Expect Study to Lead to All-Electric Tube System—Subways to All Outlying Points Favored —May Extend East Boston Tunnel

A Boston freed from the clatter and congestion of major surface and elevated trolley lines and crisscrossed instead by speedy, underground systems was foreseen today by planning experts as the ultimate result of a survey being conducted by the division of metropolitan planning.

This study, to determine the effect of elevated structures on land values, is expected to complete the picture that city planners have been painting for 10 years. They point out the alleged depressive effect that elevated structures have had on suburban development, land valuations and business.

The actual question the survey is expected to answer is, "Is it worth while to pay for substituting the elevated system with a complete layout of subways?" In other words, "Are elevated structures an economic menace?"

"El" Out of Favor

A militant sentiment in Forest Hills and Charlestown against the continuance of the elevated roads forces the hand of planning experts. Rapid transit has undergone investigation after investigation in Boston for 10 years with scarcely any improvements. Charlestown's housing committee now declares its work at a complete standstill until something is done to remove the elevated.

Get the people out of the cities to relieve the slum areas, they say. Give the people adequate transportation into open territory and there will be no need of constructing great tenements for occupancy in the city.

Out of the division's report is expected to come renewal proposals for a long-distance program of elevated eliminations, subway construction and speedway links at subway exits in the suburbs to connect with outlying residential districts.

Detrimental effects of the elevated are listed as noise; light restriction; reduced land values; and restricted suburban development. Removal of these effects would cost an estimated $83,000,000 of which $56,000,000 would go toward new subways and $27,000,000 for writing off the present value of the elevated structures.

Public sentiment in favor of this elimination is said to have welled forth with the recent claim of Charlestown residents that the elevated is the "biggest drawback" to that city's progress.

Proposed transportation improvements come under five definite proposals as follows:

1. Subway under Huntington Avenue to or near Brookline Village.
2. Extension of subway under Commonwealth Avenue to Cambridge Street, Brighton.
3. Extension of Park Street Subway under Stuart Street.
4. Extension of Boston Harbor Tunnel through East Boston, perhaps to Orient Heights with rapid transit connections to North Shore.
5. Extension of rapid transit facilities beyond Lechmere Station to Somerville and Cambridge.

Might Use Surface Feeders

With these major projects, Boston would be completely equipped with subway radials to provide for the rapid expansion of suburban areas, now an inevitable trend. Cross-town surface lines might, it is said, be maintained as feeders to the radials.

The immediate plan gaining many adherents is to put the Elevated from Sullivan Square, Charlestown, to Forest Hills, including the Atlantic Avenue line, under ground.

Rapid transit in Boston is held

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Women Envoys Of 42 Nations Demand Peace

Ways to a Better World Explored at Triennial Meeting in Paris

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 2—World peace is the first demand of 40,000,000 women in 42 countries represented in the International Council of Women which began its triennial meeting here today.

The council wants to build a new world but it stipulates conditions, it is declared. No social, educational or economic building can go on without a guarantee of security for growth and expansion, it states. Therefore the first necessity is for agreement on the question of the fundamental equality of nations.

In its own way the council claims already to have laid the foundations of such equality. Since its inception nearly a half century ago—it was founded in 1888—it has linked in relations of equality and friendship the women of 42 countries, who, linked again in their own national organizations, now cover the greater part of the civilized world.

Education in Good Will

In these critical times when the mentality of the younger generation is influenced by difficult conditions of life and by serious conflicts between and within nations, it is of the greatest importance, these women say, that the intellectual and physical training of young people in the home and in institutes of education be conducted "in a spirit of understanding between races, nations and classes."

Women should dedicate themselves by common consent, it was declared, to "the supreme task of surmounting barriers of race, creed, cast and nationality," and of promoting international reconciliation and good will.

With the breaking of international barriers must go, too, the women declare, sex barriers, not only because they tend to exclude women from certain fundamental rights enjoyed by men, but—much more seriously—because they tend to suggest those differences and divisions between men and women which ultimately underlie and support differences and divisions between classes and nations.

Equality in Every Field

In a well-ordered world there must not be such divisions, the women say, and they indicate in the list of comprehensive resolutions now before the conference, the lines along which barriers may be broken, suggesting that equality should be established in education, in moral standards, in the right to earn, in the right of free choice of national status, in the right of free collaboration of men and women in legislative and administrative bodies.

First and foremost, however, they reiterate, must come the assurance of peace. The delegates assembled here are unanimous on this point. Now is the moment, they hold, for women of every nation to make it plain that they are ready to build, but to make it plain, too, that their building must be reared upon something which will not scatter like sand before the first wind of difficulty.

Cabinet Changes In Japan Bring No New Policies

Country Is Today Ruled by Oligarchy Minus Politicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 3—Although Premier Saito has submitted the resignation of his Cabinet to Emperor Hirohito in consequence of recent financial scandals involving the Vice Minister of Finance, changes in political personnel at present are surface changes and are unlikely to foreshadow basic alterations in domestic or foreign policy.

Without actual revolution, which seems most unlikely at present, no revelations of corruption or changes in cabinet personnel can shake the firm joint rule of the bureaucracy and military oligarchy which has been strengthened since the virtual disappearance of political parties.

Since the military oligarchy revived the expansion policy in the autumn of 1931, the military have dominated the Government with more or less willing support from the bureaucracy. It has been of no particular importance whether Viscount Makoto Saito and his so-called "emergency cabinet" continued to hold office or whether they are succeeded by another group jointly satisfactory to the military group and the buraucrats. Premier Saito was kept in office so long because he is an almost perfect balance-wheel to hold the scales even between the military and the bureaucracy. But several other men, including Gen. Kanuzari Ugaki, Governor-General of Korea, might serve as well for this purpose.

Many Precedents

The recent scandal in the Ministry of Finance, resulting in the arrest of Vice-Minister Kurodo and several of his associates, has thousands of precedents in Japanese political history, which is riddled with corruption. The latest instance merely emphasizes the new bankruptcy in political parties, and further reduces the public confidence in politicians and reinforces the joint

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Eugene Field

The Next Notable to Appear in "Celebrities Off Parade" by William Dana Orcutt on the Editorial Page Thursday, July 5

School Purse Still Unfilled, N. E. A. Finds

Financial Situation Grave Despite Some Gains, Delegates Say

Classes Too Large

Needed Equipment Curtailed by Economies—$200,000,000 Less in Sight for Year

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3—The outlook for financing American education during the year 1934-1935 is grave in spite of the fact that some communities are restoring their expenditures to pre-depression levels.

This is the considered opinion of leaders in the convention of the National Education Association in session here. According to them little Johnny with his pencil box under his arm trudging into the first grade next September will be in a larger class than he should be, deprived of much of the equipment which should be at his hand, and taught by a teacher whose salary has been considerably reduced and who may be having a hard time to collect even that.

The emergency in education will exist through next year, and the next, and probably long. Mr. James H. Richmond, state superintendent of public instruction, Frankfort, Ky., and chairman of the National Committee for Federal Emergency Aid for Education, told the convention today.

Mr. Richmond estimated that $200,000,000 less will be spent on schools during the coming year than in the year just closed and he called upon the profession to "fight for the cause with united and courageous front" and to learn how to enlist the public in their army.

Upturn in Some Sections

Mr. J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the association, came to the meeting with a report in which he optimistically referred to the upturn in some sections of the country. Forty-four out of 122 city school systems have told him that a partial or complete restoration of salary cuts has been made "or is expected." In the states of Connecticut and Massachusetts 140 communities have restored all or part of the salary cuts imposed upon school employees, as have 45 school districts in the state of Washington. Out of 44 Maine towns reporting, 30 have increased their appropriations for next year and some are resuming special services which were discontinued.

Faced with the discrepancies in the two statements, together with other conflicting evidence on school recovery, an official of the association said, "the general condition is as Mr. Richmond describes it, although Mr. Crabtree sees improvement in some communities."

In order to determine the facts the research department of the association will send out a questionnaire this fall with the hope of putting out accurate statistics by spring.

Some of the questions for which the survey will attempt to find

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'Furriners' Desert Ozarks for Former Haunts in the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—City people who invaded the Ozarks as a refuge from industrial depression are going back where they came from. There is a new depopulation wave in this area, added to that started by the Federal Government, which is buying large tracts of hill land for conversion into national parks.

It was only a couple of years ago that the Ozarks backwoods country was filled with white-collar men and women who were trying to get a desirable home location, out where everything was peaceful and quiet, where there was no rent to pay and fuel and water could be had for the taking. At that time Bill Hicks, a patriarch of Cooley's Ridge, said:

"These furriners won't stick it out. They think they will but I've seen 'em come and go too many times since I been livin' here on the ridge. This is just another crop from the pavements run in to the timber until the storm's over."

Bill Hicks was right. The storm is not entirely over but it is subsiding, and the bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers and others who held down good jobs in offices are giving up the simple life to return to the cities.

Kansas Inaugurates State Lakes System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Construction on about 25 state, county and city lakes in drought areas is beginning under the water conservation program planned for Kansas and announced, June 28, by Mr. John G. Stutz, executive director of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee.

The program involves a federal allotment of approximately $500,000 monthly for several months, at least. Governor Landon is hopeful of securing federal approval of a much more comprehensive program involving the expenditure of a maximum of $157,000,000.

German Eyes Watch Neudeck

Wide World. Inset: Underwood

Hindenburg Is Still a Power With the People

This Picture Shows the President of Germany in the Inset, and a Photograph of His Country Home at Neudeck in East Prussia, Where Paul von Hindenburg Has Been Resting and Recuperating, But Where It Is Said He Is Able to Follow Events in the German Crisis With Close Attention.

Wisconsin Leads Way in Reserves For Unemployed

'Let's Give It a Trial,' Expresses Attitude of Contributing Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., July 3 — About 4000 employers and 250,000 workers, it has been estimated, are affected by Wisconsin's unemployment reserves law, which became effective July 1, though initial compulsory contributions, based upon July pay rolls, are not payable until Aug. 1.

The Wisconsin law, first of its kind adopted by any state, has been accepted by employers generally with an attitude of "let's give it a trial," said Mr. E. E. Witte, recently appointed to direct operation of the measure under supervision of the Industrial Commission.

"While the whole thing is new," he explained, "it is apparent that employers are taking it in good faith. There is no guaranty that someone may not attempt to test the constitutionality of the law in the courts, but the bulk of the state's industrialists are fairly friendly. They realize that the alternative to the existing plan is a compulsory pooled state fund to which every employer would be required to contribute. They do not relish the thought of helping to pay for unemployment created by others, but prefer responsibility only for unemployment in their own plants as provided by the law."

Labor-Capitalist Compromise

The pooled fund was the plan originally sought by Labor, but the law as passed was a compromise effected with the aid of an advisory committee, representing both industrialists and Labor, under which the contributions of each employer are kept separate and used to pay benefits only to unemployed in his own plant. The advisory committee served materially to temper resistance to the measure.

All Wisconsin employers, including state and local governments, who hired 10 or more employees for a total of 18 or more weeks in 1933, are subject to the act.

The monthly contributions, consisting of 2 per cent of total pay rolls, are payable to the state treasurer, but separate accounts for each contributor are kept by the industrial commission and the funds are invested in government bonds by the state annuity board.

May Build Own Reserves

Employers, under the law, are still enabled to submit voluntary plans, if satisfactory to the commission, under which they may build their own reserves instead of contributing through the state machinery. Employee contributions are allowed for payment of larger benefits and firms are permitted to deposit their reserves under accepted plans with banks and trust companies approved by the commission as to stability.

The Milwaukee City Council already has voted to place 3100 of its employees under the standard benefit plan at an annual cost of $57,475, with an additional $5748 to be assessed against the city as a tax for administration of the Act.

Mayor Grants Extra Holiday Texas Bluejackets to Parade Golden Shears Merely Steel

City Fathers, Anxious About Taxpayer's Money, as Usual, Find Bill for Tunnel Tape-Cutter Exaggerated—Nazi Visitor Fails to Place Two Busts

The Boston Day

This forenoon Mayor Mansfield dropped his economizing long enough to pay a visit to the battleship Texas, tied up at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Thus he completed another round of the visits and return visits which mark the call of a battleship at a city.

The naval officers called first. The Mayor gave them a luncheon in return the next day. Today the Mayor was given a buffet luncheon on the Texas as the guest of Rear Admiral Clarence S. Kempff.

Early Holiday Start

With all his economy drives, the Mayor has been considered a very human person. He went to Washington to save ERA jobs. He made a swap with Joseph P. Carney on further ERA work which kept 1000 men at work. Today he looked out on Boston's sultry streets and decided that the city employees needed a relief from the protracted heat wave. So 8000 workers were let off at 1 p. m.—given an early start on their holiday of tomorrow. Of course the 30 departments concerned cannot be left completely unmanned so skeleton crews will carry on.

Beach Cleaners

Another hot weather problem was handled this morning as the Mayor looked into conditions at Carson Beach, East Boston, on which thousands of residents depend for cool bathing as a relief from the heat. A dump running down to the water's edge is located near the beach. Refuse is picked up by the action of the sea and washed onto the beach. Conferring with Park Commissioner William P. Long this morning, the Mayor considered means for preventing the convenience of dumping for a few from inconveniencing the bathing of thousands.

Long Paintings

An outstanding contribution by Park Commissioner Long to Boston's summer features are his designs in flowers adorning the beds in the Public Garden and occasionally on the grass triangle in Copley Square. This year the City Seal may be seen in the garden while an American flag adorns Copley Square, a timely display with tomorrow the Fourth of July.

Holiday

Bluejackets on Parade

Boston's celebration of the Glorious Fourth will be marked by a parade of bluejackets, marines and the band from the battleship Texas which the Mayor visited this forenoon. They will furnish color for the patriotic and flag raising ceremonies at City Hall and on the Common.

Joining them in the parade which assembles at School Street at 9 a. m. will be the color guards and escorts of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the First Corps of Cadets, war veterans' organizations, and other groups.

Just how good sailors may become at the art of baseball will be demonstrated during the forenoon on the Common when the baseball team of the Texas will play the St. Lazarus nine of East Boston, selected by the Hub League of the Boston Park Department to represent the city.

The ceremony of evening Colors, as it is done each sunset on all ships of the navy will be demonstrated by the Texas sailors at 7:30 on the field adjoining the flagstaff on the Common.

After dark Boston's skies will be filled with fireworks displayed in the many fields and parks of the city.

Safety and Sanity

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham has issued an appeal to citizens to hold safe and sane celebrations. His plea was emphasized by the plight yesterday of a young Worcester man who decided it was cheaper to build than buy fireworks. His efforts blew out the back of his house.

The General asks for strict parental supervision of fireworks, assuming of course that good ones, made by reliable companies, will be used. Pointing out that last year fires caused by celebrations were 45 per cent higher than in 1932, the General asked that this hazard also be carefully guarded against.

Miscellaneous

Economy False Alarm

When Mrs. Mansfield, wife of Boston's mayor, snipped the white ribbon which opened the new East Boston Vehicular Tunnel last Saturday she used a pair of graceful, golden scissors. It completed a pretty picture amidst the excitement of a great civic event.

Yesterday, behind the scenes, the excitement over, the golden scissors

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Independence Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on July 4, a legal holiday.

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Things Present

Tomorrow being a holiday, the Weekly Magazine Section is issued today. Its leading article is an important one, for it is an intimate statement of "The World at the Crossroads," by one of President Roosevelt's chief advisers, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. A timely article is Stephen P. Duggan's "Threads in Germany's Foreign Policy." A helpful idea is advanced in "Let's Celebrate Interdependence."

Sisley Huddleston writes with characteristic insight and clarity on "Europe's Iron Ring of Alliances," on the Editorial Page. In it the reader will find the story of France's attitude toward Russia.

The seventh article in the Moments Musical series, on the Home Forum Page, deals with Busoni. Teachers of music would enjoy marked copies.

Had you thought of indicating your hobby in your gate design? See the article on the Home Building and Gardening Page

And Things to Come

Wednesday's regular Women's Page will appear on Thursday. Look also for the Young Folks' Page and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

English Device Not Only Foils Thief, But Marks Him for Identification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALSTON, Eng.—Inventions for protecting bank clerks from armed bandits have been patented by Mr. G. T. Elliott, manager of Martin's Bank, Alston, and Mr. A. Treloar, manager of Vieille Montagne Zinc Company's Nenthead mines.

The apparatus consists of a movable counter top of bullet-proof steel, controlled by a foot-operated steel rail running the length of the counter on the staff's side. If a clerk is commanded to put his hands up in the air by an armed bandit he only needs to press the rail with his foot and the top of the counter instantly springs into an upright position, while any cash on the counter is thrown to the floor on the clerk's side.

Shutter guards to be worked from the ceiling and windows to meet the top edge of the counter when in a vertical position are also provided for in the invention, and it is claimed that this gives complete protection and enables the clerk to lock the same and rush to give the alarm.

The rail device also operates an outside alarm bell and causes a red warning light to appear. A cylinder with a perforated top is fixed over the door entrance and half filled with an oily red or other colored liquor. When the counter is operated this cylinder revolves halfway, causing the liquid to spray and marking the assailant for future identification.

Moderates Gain Power In Germany

Third Reich Definitely Moves Away From Radical Trend

Communiqué States 'Clean-up' Is Ended

Von Papen Cleared of Suspicion of Being Conspirator Against Hitler

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 3—"Cleaning up action" is now over, it is officially announced, and Germany is expected to resume its normal course. "The entire intervention in behalf of restoration and consolidation of order in Germany," the communiqué adds, "lasted 24 hours. Law and order prevail throughout the Reich. The whole nation is behind the Leader with unprecedented enthusiasm."

German press comments from foreign newspapers lead the people to assume that everywhere abroad the action of Saturday has been enthusiastically welcomed as long overdue and as showing Chancellor Hitler's great capacity for swift decisions.

Seek News

The German people, though officially forbidden to discuss what has happened, naturally think about little else. Not satisfied with the news in its own press it seeks more information and interpretation in foreign newspapers which are more eagerly bought up than ever.

Outward calm and order continue in Germany—in fact apart from some excited and curious crowds and the extra police patrolling the streets, foreigners would find little evidence of what has been going on. Germany's "Second Revolution" has been quelled behind closed doors.

It is impossible so far to obtain an official statement of the number killed or who have taken their own lives under arrest. From a trustworthy source it is learned, however, that the number of slain is over 100, and about double that number are under arrest.

Some Wild Rumors

Since the press is government-controlled, wild rumors got abroad that among others the Roman Catholic Bishop of Berlin and General von Hammerstein, chief of the Reichswehr military staff, had been shot. These reports were incorrect. Reports that the Crown Prince and Prince August Wilhelm (the latter was a close friend of Karl Ernst who was shot on Sunday) had been detained, lack foundation. Both princes are declared to be in Doorn with the ex-Kaiser.

Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen, about whom nothing is reported here in Germany, is now free again, after having been under guard for three days. Suspicions that he was in any way linked up with the Schleicher event have been removed. The first Cabinet meeting since Sunday took place this morning, when political matters were discussed but no definite information was given to the press.

Goering Powerful

Events of the last few days have undoubtedly increased the personal power of General Goering. With the special staff of police and the powers he enjoys as Minister and President of Prussia and Reich Minister for Air, he also disposes of forces commanded by his friend and protégé, Police General Kurt Daluege, who is head of the entire German uniformed police. General Goering has charged General Daluege with reorganization of most of the Storm Trooper groups throughout Prussia.

The man who has come to the front also is Herr Heinrich Himmler, head of the S. S. (Hitler's personal bodyguard, who is now virtually in charge of all political police activities also.

Today in Germany the outstanding figures are Hitler, Goering, Hess and Himmler.

Amazed

Germany today, as far as it thinks about these things, is amazed by two things—the rapidity wherewith the week-end action was carried through and at the apparently divergent elements which are officially declared to be coöperating in it. How, it is asked, was such treachery possible in the circle wherein were Herr Hitler's most trusted followers—and how is it conceivable that these "revolutionary" Storm Trooper leaders coöperated with men of conservative tendency such as General von Schleicher who is accused of initiating the attack on the Hitler Government, when such an attack could never have succeeded and could only have involved the already much-tried German people in incalculable confusion?

A most significant development from Saturday's affair is the position the Reichswehr has won for itself in internal politics. Herr Hitler has lost a certain amount of freedom of action through this fact.

It is clear the Third Reich has now taken a definite step toward the Right and will more and more tend toward becoming a national state with stronger emphasis upon national rather than social changes.

Germany's chief problem today is the intellectual cleavage in the ranks of the population. It is a problem in the realm of ideas and ideals. It is a struggle of those who cannot accept the National Socialist system. It is freedom of thought versus regimentation of thinking.

Dual Banking System Vanishing
Fletcher Frowns on New Deal
Blue Eagle Fails to Come Down

Call Issued to State Banks for Statement Under Deposit Guarantee Law—G. O. P. Chairman Opens Campaign—Johnson Wins Point

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3—The biggest news in the capital today was the quiet announcement of Mr. Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, that he had issued a call to "all state banks not affiliated with the Federal Reserve System but which are members of the temporary insurance fund, for a statement of their condition as of the close of business June 30, 1934."

It all sounds rather technical but its meaning is simple—for the time being at least, America's dual banking system is a thing of the past so far as federal supervision is concerned, and the Government is at last taking stock of state banks as well as national banks.

This and the exodus of more Cabinet officials from the capital; the new developments of the NRA in connection with the Harriman mills and Mr. Henry Ford; the assault on the New Deal by Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and earnest speculation in State Department circles as to the German situation comprised a Washington day in which the post-Congress tension was notably lessening.

* * *

United States Guards State Banks: There are 7567 state banks not affiliated with the Federal Reserve System and for the first time today a call was issued to them for a statement of condition from a federal banking agency. A simultaneous call went out from the Comptroller of Currency to all the national banks of the country and a third from the Federal Reserve System to the state bank members. This sets a precedent all round.

Now that the Government has gone into the bank insurance business it is necessary, of course, to get accurate figures on bank conditions. Few banks dare to stay out of the great Deposit Insurance Corporation and the growth of federal supervision in such circumstances seems inevitable. Indeed, Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, who was no enthusiast for insurance, voted for the program because of the unifying effect which he saw it would entail.

As a result of the three calls issued today, the capital will soon, for the first time, have information as to the condition of every licensed bank in the country. Bank failures have practically ceased with the new law and confidence in banks has been restored, for the small depositor knows that even in the remote possibility that a bank crashes he will be completely compensated by the insurance fund.

* * *

Harriman (Tenn.) Mills: Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his NRA chiefs were considerably relieved over the receipt of a letter from Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings which in a sense recognized the validity of the NRA's action in taking the Blue Eagle away from the Harriman mills. This action resulted in loss of business by the mill and finally its closing down recently.

Mr. Cummings took the position that although the Department of Justice does not believe there are sufficient grounds for instituting court action against the mills, both the issuance and withdrawal of Blue Eagles is an administrative matter and that General Johnson is well within his legal rights. He thus recognized by inference the right of the NRA to punish individuals for what the NRA considers a violation of the law, despite the fact the Department of Justice itself does not find sufficient evidence of law violation to justify court action.

Nevertheless the NRA still feels somewhat uneasy about the situation. They know it looks bad for them to be punishing a manufacturer who is guiltless in the eyes of the Department of Justice. But every investigator and every mediator General Johnson has put on the case has been convinced of the violation of Section 7A of the Recovery Act and has recommended that the Blue Eagle be withheld until the mill complies.

So General Johnson is standing firm, but in the meantime taking great care to point out that he really has no choice in the action. His point is that President Roosevelt appointed the National Labor Board as a fact-finding body in the case. The Labor Board found the Harriman mills guilty of refusing to bargain collectively with its employees. The General contends that under the President's order he had no choice in the matter. The Labor Board certified the violation, which, he holds, leaves him no choice but to withhold the NRA emblem until compliance is ascertained. Thus he manages to put the blame on a now defunct agency of the Government.

* * *

Army Contracts and Henry Ford: Definite announcement that the Army will proceed at once to advertise for bids on 7500 motor vehicles to complete motorization of its equipment brought the question of Ford Motor Company compliance with the NRA to a critical stage. Most officials would like to have Mr. Ford join in the bidding, believing that other bids will be far lower if there is competition from the champion of individualism in American industry. But to do so, some Ford Company official will have to sign a letter recently received by the NRA purporting to certify Ford compliance.

Should the letter prove to have been authentic and should a suitable signature be attacheed, the Ford bids will be acceptable. If not, it believed Chevrolet will have the bids pretty much to itself. It is a widely held nope here that the prospect of obtaining a contract for several thousand vehicles will be sufficient to induce Mr. Ford to overcome his prejudice against publicly attesting his compliance with the NRA. There is little doubt that he is in fact complying.

The bids on new army equipment will be the first called for in more than five months. During that time the motorization program has been held up by various congressional and other investigations in an effort to get at the root of suspicions and rumors that in some instances army officers responsible for drafting specifications or for placing contracts had received favors from the successful bidder. These various investigations have at last reached the point where the Army feels free to go ahead with its purchasing with the $10,000,000 program provided through a PWA allotment.

* * *

No New Deal for Fletcher! Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, newly-named chairman of the Republican National Committee, does not approve of the New Deal. Indeed, this might almost have been expected. Mr. Fletcher describes it all as good showmanship, but "undemocratic" and "bureaucratic" and, in fact, "government from above."

Some readers who have seen European dictatorships described recently by their ardent advocates as divinely inspired may be excused for their natural mistake when they read the Baltimore Sun's headline—"Fletcher calls New Deal government from above." It looked for the moment as though the new chairman had deserted his Republican allegiance and was praising Mr. Roosevelt as of celestial origin. The balance of the speech did not support this view, by any means.

The newspaper treatment of Mr. Fletcher's remarks is interesting in itself. The New York Herald Tribune a stanch Republican paper, gives it prominent front-page display in column one—which is very generous, all told these days, what with the German revolution and all. The New York Times, on the other hand, an independent Democratic newspaper, dismisses it to page eight and the reader has some trouble finding it. Its relative news value doubtless lies somewhere within this range, as to which the reader must decide for himself in accordance with his own prejudices for or against the Roosevelt innovations.

The Fletcher speech obviously is a campaign document; it is written as an answer to Mr. Roosevelt's own radio address last week, and it is Mr. Fletcher's first major talk since assuming his new duties. For the radio Mr. Fletcher has a good swinging style and the points he makes are carefully calculated to give Republican representatives a chance to assail Democrats without causing too much embarrassment over New Deal policies which Republicans and Democrats alike approved.

* * *

Tit for tat: Mr. Claude N. Sapp has just been appointed United States Attorney for the eastern district of South Carolina. Little is known about Mr. Sapp here except that he was opposed by Senator Ellison D. Smith (D.) of South Carolina for the job. Need it be recalled that Senator Smith led the fight against Dr. Tugwell, the No. 1 brain truster? The Sapp appointment may be the delicate way of informing the moustached Senator that he had better stay on the administration band wagon!

Prince Henry of Holland

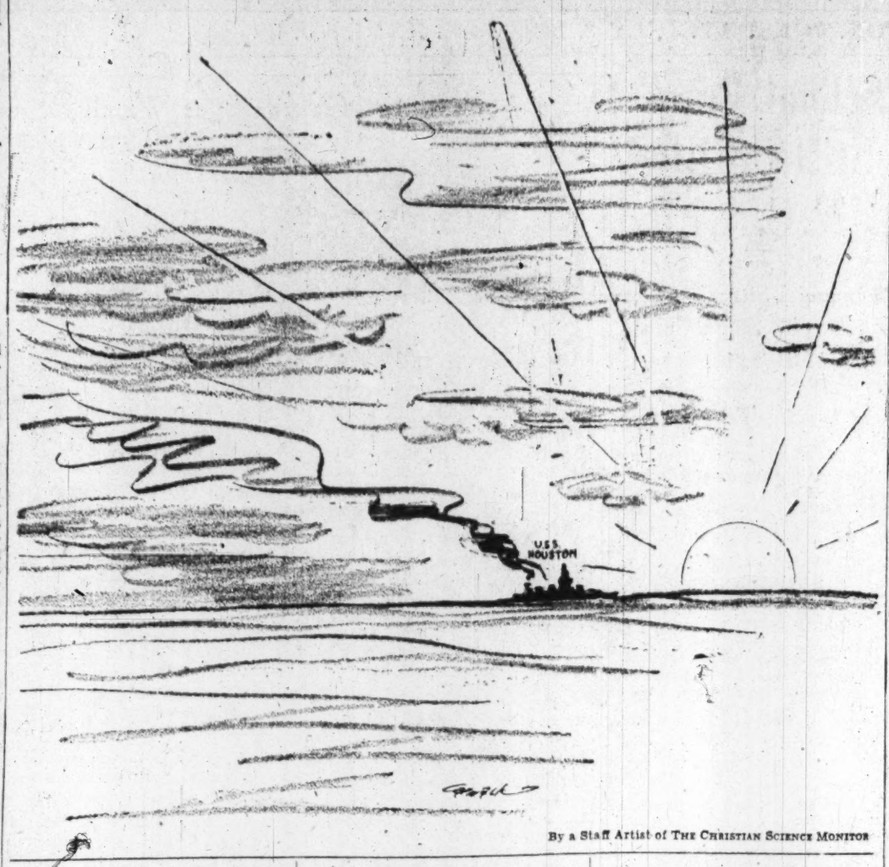
THE HAGUE, July 3 (AP)—Prince Henry, Prince Consort of Holland, who passed on here today, received the special title Prince of The Netherlands when he was married to Queen Wilhelmina in 1901.

His hold on the affections of the Dutch people was heightened by his gallant conduct when in 1907 the passenger steamer Berlin was wrecked on the Dutch coast. He insisted on going out with the lifeboats in a raging sea, and assisted in getting survivors ashore. This appealed to a seafaring nation like Holland and the country rang with his praise.

A typical "Land Junker," the prince was interested in questions affecting the management of estates, agriculture and forestation. He was also fond of mountaineering and climbed some difficult peaks on holidays in Switzerland.

In 1924 he made a trip to Spain, where King Alfonso conferred upon him the Order of the Golden Fleece. Prince Henry's grand-ducal father had the sound idea that every man, whether prince or peasant, should know a trade. Prince Henry chose cabinet making, in which he became an adept. He devoted much time during and since the World War to

Trying to Be a 'Forgotten Man'?



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

President Is Ahead Of Schedule On Way Toward Puerto Rico

ABOARD THE U. S. S. GILMER ACCOMPANYING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, July 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt rode the blue waters of the Atlantic last night well along on his way to Puerto Rico and the Pacific.

A fast run yesterday put him ahead of schedule, and the warm Gulf Stream was crossed just off Cape Hatteras. The President went on deck to enjoy the bright sunshine and air as the Cruiser Houston plowed through the waves at 18 to 20 knots.

Constant communication with the White House was maintained by wireless during the day, but there was no evidence of much business after last week's busy time of clearing up state affairs.

The President took it easy for the most part of the day, reading and resting and basking in the sun. He watched his shipmates, Franklin D. Jr. and John Roosevelt, and Gus Gennerich, his personal guard, Rudolph Forster, secretary, Richard Jervis and Dr. Ross McIntyre, play medicine ball.

Texas Paying Tax

Collections of delinquent school taxes in Houston, Texas, for the first five months of 1934 equaled those for all of 1933.

Hitler Régime Forging Ahead, Educator States

Germany Nears Self-Sustenance, Dr. Geiser Tells Virginia Forum

UNIVERSITY, Va., July 3 (AP)—Foreign relationships came to the front at the Institute of Public Affairs today with discussions of National Socialistic Germany, Fascist Italy and international trade barriers as they affect the nations of North and South America.

Germany under the Hitler régime is becoming more and more self-reliant and is at the point of becoming self-sustaining, Dr. Karl F. Geiser of Oberlin College, told the round table conference on "dictatorship and democracy."

"Germany may be kept poor for some time," he said, "but Europe and America will share its fate. If the world outside cannot prevent France from continuing war it is by no means certain that Germany will be first to succumb. Its discipline and organizing powers, which years in bondage have strengthened, may give Germany final victory over the forces of injustice now attempting to throttle its life."

Masses Support Hitler

Dr. Geiser made the point that Chancellor Hitler came to power "not through the ordinary force of a political party, but through a mass movement." He added that present-day Germany under Hitler arose, not out of a Putsch framed by politicians but out of the distress of millions of common everyday people.

"I cannot accept as an explanation of present-day Germany the theory of a bad man seizing power or the superficial observation that any German Government can intimidate 65,000,000 people," he continued. "There is good reason to believe that millions of Germans do not approve of some of the methods and policies of the present German Government but at the same time it would give it a vote of 80 per cent to keep it in power. Just as millions of Republicans supported President Roosevelt."

Italy Builds for Future

Aims and policies of Fascism in Italy were discussed by Dr. Beniamino de Fitis, special New York correspondent of the Correire Della Sera, of Milan, before the same round table. He emphasized the fact that Italy under Premier Mussolini has ceased to live in the past and is today building for the future.

Tariff and international trade problems were discussed before the round table on Latin America by Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, and Mr. G. Butler Shrewell of New York City.

Mr. O'Brien asked whether the United States intends to "go nationalistic" or to continue and increase reciprocal trade relations with other nations of the world. He added that this seemed to him "the most serious question in world statesmanship today, related intimately to the great issues of war and peace."

Pluto Is Long Way From Sun

Pluto's average distance from the sun is 40 times that of the earth, or about 3,800,000,000 miles.

Maine Beavers Add Lake to Map Where Harbor Road Used to Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TREMONT, Maine, July 3—Road Commissioner L. J. Norwood, a road builder and drainage expert and heretofore a strict observer of Be Kind to Wild Animals Week and the fish and game laws of Maine, is confronted with an unsolved problem.

Last week, right at the peak of the current dry spell, Mr. Norwood received an SOS from the western end of the town. The Cross Road, a much-used summer highway between Tremont and Southwest Harbor, was flooded and impassable. On investigating, Mr. Norwood found that beavers had carefully plugged up a culvert that led a brook under the road at a point where the road dipped down into a small valley. Then, not satisfied with having the pond as high as the crown of the highway, the animals, all in the same night, had erected a dam along the down-stream shoulder of the road so as to include the whole right of way in their project.

The road commissioner smiled tolerantly, had the dam torn down and the culvert cleared, and went home even up with the beavers.

That night the beavers plugged up the culvert, rebuilt their dam, clapped their flat tails derisively, and turned in for their daytime sleep, one up on Mr. Norwood.

This night-and-day battle has now turned into a schedule affair and Mr. Norwood is very tired of it, but he doesn't know how to stop. The town road fund is all appropriated, and there is nothing left to pay for an all night beaver patrol.

The only relief the commission can conceive is that Gen. Hugh Johnson of the NRA may be persuaded to "crack down" on the dam builders, on the grounds that beavers are notorious "chiselers."

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Canada's Development Typified By History of Trois Rivières, Land of Traders and Explorers

Glamour of Early Days Kept Through the Years, Despite Inroads of Industry—Famous Names Written Large in Dominion Annals

By Lloyd Roberts

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

While Toronto today is celebrating the second of three fêtes to mark the centennial of the city's incorporation, inhabitants of Three Rivers are marking the tercentenary of its founding by the French. Visitors have been coming from England this summer and a delegation from France has been retracing the track traversed by their famous countrymen centuries ago to participate in the ceremonies commemorating their voyages.

Trois Rivières! If one name more than any other stands for the birth and youth of Canada it is Trois Rivières—home of the coureurs de bois, fur traders, explorers who blazed the trails of half a continent for the civilization that was to follow. Midway between Quebec and Montreal, its renown overshadowed by these greater towns, its ancient strength and audacity turned to industry, still its glamour shines undimmed by time and change to those who thumb the pages of the past.

This summer new Trois Rivières intends to celebrate some of the glories of the old, to recall to the forgetful people of two nations services rendered 300 years ago and demanding the recognition so long withheld.

However just as appropriately it could claim honors with Montreal and Quebec and the Gaspé Peninsula in the quadracentennial of Jacques Cartier, for here, on an island at the mouth of the St. Maurice, the great sailor from St. Malo planted a cross and took possession of the land in the name of the King of France.

It is willing to pass lightly over a century that, 68 years after Cartier, brought Champlain in small boats to explore the three mouths of the St. Maurice and several leagues of its course; that, in 1615, saw the first grant of land in the district made to one Jacques Godefroy; that found fur traders and soldiers, as well as Indians, fraternizing at the "Platon" or plateau above the St. Lawrence, and to come down to July, 1634, and the actual founding of the town.

Many names have been lost, but Trois Rivières will always be associated with such pathfinders as Jean Nicolet, Jacques Hertel, Jean and Thomas Godefroy, Francois Marguerie, Pierre Pepin, Radisson, des Groseilliers and the five La Verendrye. Probably these engages of Champlain penetrated more unknown territory than all other American explorers combined.

It was Jean Nicolet, an interpreter at Three Rivers when it was founded, who, the same year, was sent by Champlain to conciliate the Indians bordering Lake Michigan and, in consequence was the first white man to enter its waters. At the village of Winnebago, now in the State of Wisconsin, he was royally entertained by some 4000 natives. The historian relates that he was provided by Champlain with Chinese clothes, in case he reached Cathay, so that he probably appeared at the feast dressed in the long silken robes of a Chinese mandarin; Pepin, too, bore a part in the opening up the country which now comprises the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and an enlargement of the Mississippi River near Wabasha, Wis., carries his name.

Surmounted Great Perils

But Mederic Chouart des Groseillers and Pierre Esprit Radisson, who lived in Three Rivers in 1652, are the most renowned of all these "Trifluvians." In their explorations of the Great Lakes and tributaries of the Mississippi they met and surmounted the most dire perils of a hostile wilderness and returned rich with furs and with tales that fired the imagination of the settlements along the St. Lawrence.

Their stirring tales soon reached the ears of King Charles and his court. Prince Rupert and other needy courtiers, realizing for the first time the potential wealth of Hudson Bay, organized the "Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay," with Groseillers and Radisson as their chief officers. So began the famous "H. B. C.," whose posts still dot the regions of the North.

Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye, born at Three Rivers a score of years after these events, brought fame to his home town by exploring westward and planting trading posts in what are now Manitoba, South and North Dakota and Wyoming and finally coming within sight of the Rocky Mountains, upon which no European ever gazed before.

Surrounded by Palisade

A plan of Three Rivers made in 1704 shows the town a small settlement of some 40 houses, surrounded by a palisade, the chief buildings being the Ursulines Convent, the Parish Church, the Governor's Chateau and the barracks.

For 50 years development moved slowly as settlers arrived from France, seigneuries and concessions were granted and streets were laid out.

An important event was the opening of the Old Forges of the St. Maurice in 1737—Canada's first industry. Although it was built for the making of pots and pans, kettles and stoves, in 1775, when the American troops under Benedict Arnold invaded Three Rivers, it was turned to the grimmer task of forging cannonballs for the assault on Quebec—which, with the rest of Canada, had passed to the British Crown.

Center of Pulp Industry

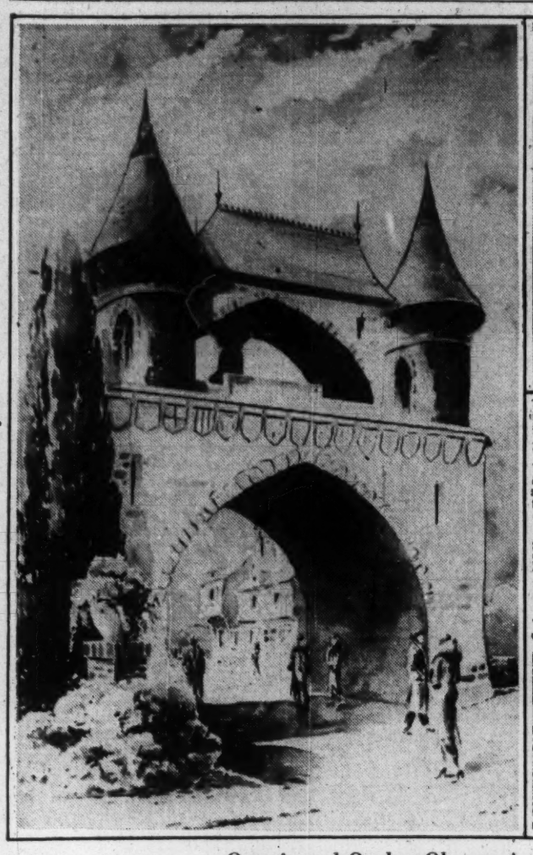
From now on the history of Trois Rivières is one of peaceful progress, as the industrious inhabitants turned to the development of the rich resources at their doors. Sawmills began to go up along the St. Maurice to harvest the forests of pine and hemlock that stretched from the St. Lawrence to the far Laurentians.

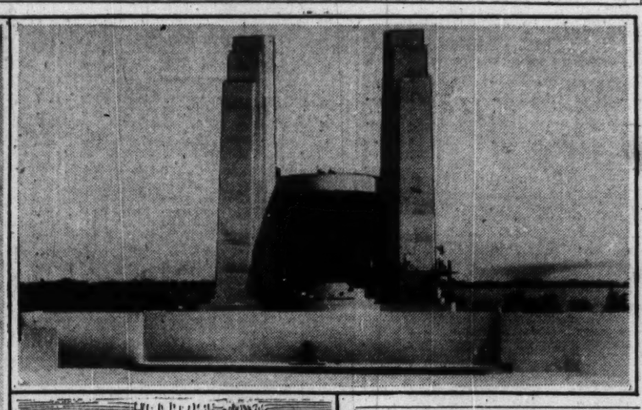
By 1852 lumbering was booming on a large scale and hordes of river-men were invading the town from Grand-Mere and the three mouths of the river.

Then followed the first pulp mills and the era of the great paper and pulp industries at Grand-Mere, Shawinigan, Wagagamack and La Tuque, until, by 1922, seven mills in and adjacent to Three Rivers were turning out one-tenth of the world's production of paper, one-sixth of the whole American continent, one-third of Canada's output, and the second oldest city of Canada had become the world's greatest paper-making center.

Commencing on July 1 the rich and varied episodes of Trois Rivières will be reenacted in the streets and squares of the town. Voyageurs and explorers in their Indian costumes, governors and captains in silks and swords; Laviolette, Champlain, even Cartier will return to live again the great events of their past and take part in the dedication of monuments erected in their memory. An Indian village on the green, bonfires in the Commune, pageantry and athletic contests, including a 100-mile canoe race down the St. Maurice, will draw strangers from far and wide to revel with the Trifluvians in the past glories and the present prosperity of this old Canadian town.

Canadian Fêtes Pay Honor to Dominion's Founders





Ontario and Quebec Observe Anniversaries

Left—The Gate of Remembrance, Commemorating Work of Settlers of Trois Rivières. Upper Right—Stage and Background for "Milestones of a Century," Toronto's Centennial Pageant. Lower—Founding of Trois Rivières by Laviolette, July 4, 1634.

Woman Elected Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—As a result of the Democratic primary, Miss Sarah Bryan was elected Justice of the Peace for the Eleventh District in a hotly contested race. Miss Bryan served a former justice as clerk for 11 years and was opposed in the primary runoff by a former city commissioner.

Centenary Throng At Toronto Gasps As Planes Perform

British Fliers Dip and Zoom—Tribute Paid to U. S. Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 3 — British Hawker Fury Fighting planes in formation and singly, in rolls, dives, loops and combinations of all three, stunted for an hour over the waterfront exhibition park yesterday in climax of the first day of the second three-day Toronto centennial celebrations.

The Britishers put on a flying show which left tens of thousands standing watching for miles, breathless.

Then before the grandstand was staged Milestones of a Century pageant, representing the development of the city from the forest until the present, with a chorus of 2000 voices from city choirs. Fifteen hundred players used a stage and background of symbolic nature. Twelve episodes were presented—arrival of the Loyalists and the six nations: Indians; the coming of Lieut.-Gov. John Graves; Simcoe celebration in York; General Brock and the York militia; Willian Lyon Mackenzie the first Mayor; the Mackenzie rebellion; Royal ball 1860; Semi-Centennial parade 1884; Funeral of Queen Victoria; Armistice Day; Finale.

The second of the three three-day periods, one of most significance to citizens of the United States, celebrating Toronto's first 100 years as a city, began on Monday, and ends on July 4—American Independence Day.

"Young Toronto Day," today, has two parades, one, the Centennial Hobby and Pet parade, and the second by the Toronto Fire Department picturing 100 years of advancement in fire-fighting facilities and costumes of every period. Apparatus of each period will also be used.

Many other displays and forms of entertainment are to be staged during these three days, but of primary interest to visitors from the United States is the international ceremony on July 4 at Old Fort York, recently officially opened, of the unveiling of tablets to the American and British troops who fell there on April 27, 1813, when the town of York, predecessor of Toronto, was taken by the United States forces.

The unveiling is to be undertaken by Lieut.-Gov. Herbert A. Bruce of Ontario and Mr. Warren Delano Robbins, United States Minister to Canada, representatives of several American state governors and mayors of cities across the border will be present.

Standing Timber Loss Heavy

Fires, storms and insects destroy annually in the United States 7,000,000,000 board feet of standing timber.

Coöperative Selling Wins Friends On Connecticut Valley Berry Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3—Two years ago the strawberry growers of the Connecticut Valley area close to Hartford were in no better condition than farmers elsewhere. The price they got for their berries sometimes barely paid for marketing them.

Sometimes in a flush season it got so low that the farmers gave the berries away. Anyone could have them for the trouble of picking.

Up against it, a little group of them, in Manchester, Bolton and Glastonbury, set out to do something about it. They organized two coöperative auction markets.

Last year the two markets were consolidated at Manchester in the Producers' Marketing Association. Today, with the third strawberry season practically at an end, the cooperative, no longer little, is the most important clearing point for berries in the valley.

In 20 days of the present season during which the bulk of the crop ripened, the auction market handled $70,000 worth of strawberries. Farmers got the best price they have had in years for their fruit. They sold every berry they brought to market.

There was nothing heard about free strawberries for the picking.

The farmers have only their own initiative to thank for their success. They had no government subsidy to pull them out of the hole.

The auction market's success is attributed to one thing—the opportunity it gives buyers to find quality merchandise in any quantity they desire marketed so promptly after picking that the berries can be sold fresh in distant markets. Berries picked in the morning hours go to the auction market in the afternoon. They are shipped overnight by the buyers, who this year have come from New York, Boston and Philadelphia as well as from Connecticut cities.

Before the auction was established buyers had to go from farm to farm or buy at the public market in Hartford. There, since the market is in the early morning, the fruit was already nearly a day from the vines and if it was shipped outside the State could not be sold at retail until the following day.

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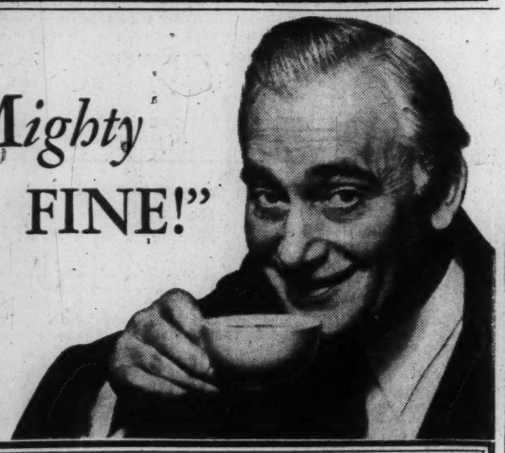

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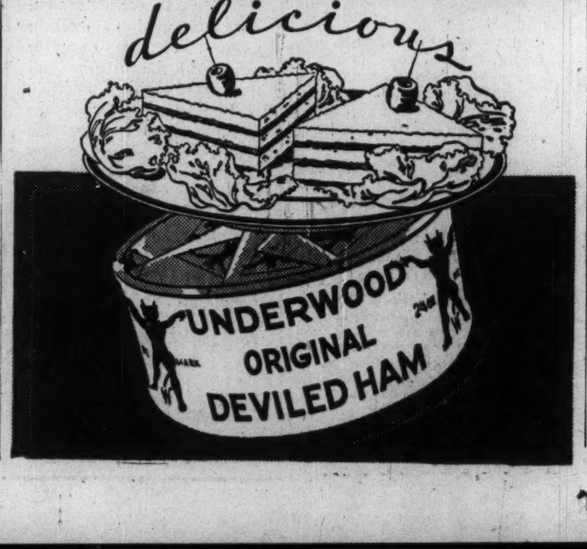

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Key to Peace Held Teaching to Youth Futility of War

Understanding of Tragic Aspects of Conflict Is Found Spreading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 3—Teach youth the superficiality of the military parade, of rolling drums, and of martial music. This is the great immediate need if peace is to be preserved in a war-threatened world, Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, lecturer, New School for Social Research, New York, told the third annual New England Institute of International Relations here today.

Dr. Barnes urged the 150 teachers, ministers, high school and college students, and others with vocations ranging from just "housewives" to dignified professors, to carry this thought back to their respective communities and "do their share in showing up the false glory of war."

He encouraged institute members by stating that over the last few years there has been a growing understanding of the sordid and tragic aspects of war.

"The tragedy of war," Dr. Barnes continued, "lies in the futility of the sacrifice. If war, as we know it, could make the world better; if it could make the world safe for democracy; if it could bring about peace—then no suffering would be too great and it would not be tragic."

Toll of War

People, he declared, are resenting war today because they realize that the World War, with its 10,000,000 killed, 20,000,000 wounded, 9,000,000 children orphaned, $200,000,000,000 spent on destruction, was as futile as it was tragic.

"The people," he said, "are demanding the end of war and the war system. If they are insistent enough in their demand, other ways will be found for settling international disputes."

Dr. Barnes urged the students to work for some plan which "will make the public-suspicious of newspapers that distort news and write misleading headlines to coincide with their own biased opinions and used as a circulation gag."

Honest and accurate reporting of international news is one of the greatest needs of the present day, he declared False, biased and prejudiced stories in the papers do more to hinder the progress of peace and internationalism than one can ever realize, he pointed out.

"Scare Heads" Deplored

As an example he told of an incident of a "scare head" in a newspaper which was read by a man in a trolley car over somebody else's shoulder. The head, he said, was very misleading with the real facts in small type. As a result, all the man read was the big type, "Japs Bombing Ships."

Naturally when he reached home the story was considerably enlarged in his own imagination. His wife was told that American ships were being bombed by the Japanese. The actual story constituted a brief account of peace-time maneuvers of the Japanese fleet. Incidents like this have bad effects upon the peace movement," Dr. Barnes declared.

Bad Effects of Hitler's Revolt

At a public evening address in Alumnæ Hall, Dr. Sidney B. Fay, professor of history at Harvard University, spoke with guarded tongue on the present situation in Germany. Because of the censorship, the conflicting reports, and the rapid changes, the speaker said it was a difficult subject to discuss.

"It is clear," Dr. Fay declared, however, "that Chancellor Hitler has brought a sweeping revolution, resulting in both good and bad effects, and that the bad effects considerably outweigh the good."

Sunday night in a public address sponsored jointly by the institute and the Wellesley Conference for Church Work, Dr. Alden H. Clark, foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, urged peoples of the world to "think of the essential strength of Christianity as a world uniting force."

Christianity itself has that world vision needed to bring about international understanding and peace, he declared. It has the power which "it must assert if world brotherhood is to continue," he said.

Two sets of titanic forces are fighting for mastery in the world today, Dr. Clark told the gathering. They are, he said, the forces of mutual understanding that East and West make for a greater friendly world community, and the forces which make for jealousy, divisions, hatred and war.

"At the present moment," he observed, "no man can tell which force will win out. At any rate it is of vital concern to everyone to magnify the forces of friendliness and union."

More and more, he continued, are men coming to realize the inevitability of "an emerging civilization"; that all races respond to very nearly the same situations in the same way; that the saying "East is East, West is West and never the 'twain shall meet" is no longer true except geographically; that the Orient and Occident can and are understanding each other.

Dr. Clark referred to the "oneness of education," pointing out that the youth of the world, by and large, are educated in the same way by the same principle.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Farm reports.....	Chick Webb and	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program....
5:15 Monitor Views News..	his orchestra.....	New York game..	Skippy sketch.....
5:30 The Singing Lady	The Tattered Man.	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45 Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes...	CBS dance music..	Dornan Brothers..
6:00 NBC vocalist; orch....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS ensemble....
6:15 Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports; talk	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 Reports; features....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round,	Dramatic sketch...
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news..	Salute program....	popular program.	CBS dance music.
7:00 Grace Hayes; orch....	NBC piano duo....	Mort. Downey; or.	Reports; news.....
7:15 "Tintype Tenor"	Gene and Glenn..	Just Plain Bill...	Local dance music.
7:30 Government talks....	After Dinner Revue	CBS dance music..	Woodwind group..
7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble.
8:00 Crime Clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15 mystery story.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30 Edwin Franko Gold-	Dance music from	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians; forty-
8:45 man and his Band..	Chicago	vocal soloists....	piece band.....
9:00 Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	George Givot, The	Local dance music
9:15 with Edgar Guest....	his orchestra.....	Greek Amb'ss'dor'	Organ; soloist.....
9:30 Third Division pre-	Ray Perkins; solo-	Rimber Orchestra;	Local dance music.
9:45 convention program..	ists; orchestra....	Joey Nash, tenor.	Reports; news.....
10:00 NEA convention; Mer-	'Robin Hood,' with	Hugh Connor and	"Conflict," sketch.
10:15 lin H. Aylesworth.	Gladys Swarthout,	his orchestra.....	Troopers Orch.....
10:30 Newton D. Baker and	John Barclay and	Local dance music.	Melodic Strings.
10:45 Jessie Gray, talks...	others; orchestra	Sport reports.....	from Toronto....
11:00 Reports; features....	Forecasts; talks	Yankee News Serv-	"The Party Issues'
11:15 Local dance music..	News; dance music	ice; Isham Jones	Local dance music.
11:30 News; Rudy Vallee &	Dance orchestra,	and his orchestra	Sign off.....
11:45 his orchestra.....	from network....	CBS dance music..	

Wednesday's Programs

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 NEA convention; talk	The Commodores..	Voice of Experience	Noonday Musicals
12:15 Gen. Hugh Johnson..	Sisters Skillet....	News Service.....	CBS vocalists.....
12:30 "Vic and Sade".....	Merry Madcaps...	Shoppers Exch'ge:	Concert Miniatures
12:45 Reports; features;	This and That....	shop talks and	Comedy Capers....
1:00 musical interlude....	NBC music.....	recordings	Dance program....
1:15 "Honorable Archie"...	Wings of Song....	CBS artist recital.	Hits and Bits.....
1:30 National Farm and	Dick Fiddler and	First game, Red	Velazco and his
1:45 Home Hour: home	his orchestra.....	Sox-New York....	dance orchestra..
2:00 demonstration hour;	"Yankee Doodle,"	First game, Red	Melody Parade:
2:15 speakers; orchestra..	drama; music....	Sox-New York....	soloists; orch.....
2:30 Sizzlers: male trio....	Sizzlers Trio.....	First game, Red	Ann Leaf, organ..
2:45 Fife and drum corps	NBC vocalist.....	Sox-New York....	News Service.....
3:00 Joe White, tenor.....	Marion McAfee....	First game.....	La Forge Berumen
3:15 Happy Days in Dixie:	The Wise Man....	Second Red Sox-	Musicale .....
3:30 soloists; orchestra...	Stephen Foster an-	New York game..	Columbia Salon
3:45 Foreign Village trip...	niversary	Second game.....	Orchestra .....
4:00 "Betty and Bob".....	Pop concert; con-	Red Sox-New York	Hits and Encores:
4:15 Jackie Heller; orch...	cert orchestra....	baseball game....	advertising talks
4:30 Chicago Symphony	Art Tatem, piano.	Red Sox-New York	interspersed with
4:45 Orchestra, Dr. Eric	Lady Next Door...	baseball game....	recordings .....
5:00 Delamarter, conduc-	NBC dance music.	Red Sox-New York	Dance program....
5:15 tor, from Chicago....	Sybil Morse, piano	baseball game....	Skippy sketch.....
5:30 "Singing Lady".....	B. B. C. address,	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45 "Little Orphan Annie"	from London.....	Yankee Singers....	CBS vocal trio.....
6:00 Organ Reveries.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch.
6:15 Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports	"Bobby Benson"
6:30 Reports; features....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	vocal program.....	CBS dance music..
7:00 Spiritual Singers.....	Hollywood stars...	CBS dance music..	Reports; news.....
7:15 Roosevelt Poll.....	Gene and Glenn..	Just Plain Bill...	Local dance music.
7:30 Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Revue	CBS dance music.	Organ; soloist....
7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00 Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch..	"Charles Dennee's
8:15 mystery story.....	Steeden Orch.....	Easy Aces sketch..	Half Hour": music
8:30 Igor Gorin, baritone..	Melody Palette:	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery;
8:45 Babe Ruth; sketch....	recordings	soloists; orch.....	dramatic sketch..
9:00 "Pageant of Independ-	Hour of Smiles:	Nino Martini,	Local dance music.
9:15 ence"; drama; music	Fred Allen; solo-	tenor; orchestra..	Organ recital.....
9:30 "Young People and	ists; players and	Roy Helton, talk...	Local dance music.
9:45 Old Evils," sketch...	orchestra	Gypsy Violin.....	Reports; news.....
10:00 Lopez Orch.; Ed Sul-	'E Pluribus Unum.'	Program to & fr'm	Hugh Connor and
10:15 livan; soloists	drama and music.	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30 "Radiana," drama,	"Other Americas,"	Local dance music.	California Melo-
10:45 George Brown, dir..	E. L. Tomlinson..	Reports; music....	dies; soloists; or..

Thursday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Philadelphia game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Eric Delamarter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WEEI, "Tales of Courage," Elmendorf Carr, narrator.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ, "Amos 'n' Andy," dramatic sketch.
8:00 WNAC, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Grits and Gravy," southern mountain sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Beatrice Lillie; McIntyre and Heath; Cliff Edwards; Eddie Stanley, comedian.
8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Robin Hood Dell, Alexander Smallens, con.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Showboat; soloists; quartet; drama; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, from New York University campus.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Artists' Service Revue; local NBC soloists and orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:30 WBZ, "Inside Looking Out," prison dramatization.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Laird Waller, conductor.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Second appearance of Sara Mildred Strauss Dancers with the orchestra, 8:30.

March, "Queen of Sheba".....Gounod
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Three German Dances.....Mozart
"Fideles Wien," Waltz.....Komzak
Polovetzkian Dances, from "Prince Igor".....Borodin
Eli Eli.....Arranged by Jacchia
Solo trumpet: Georges Mager
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
SARA MILDRED STRAUSS DANCERS With Orchestra
Shadow Waltz.....Warren
Danse .....Debussy-Ravel
Savage Rhythm
"Carioca".....Youmans

NIGHT-BEFORE-THE-FOURTH bonfires and band concerts at Neponset, Oak Square and other districts.

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET: "Her Master's Voice," by Clare Kummer, presented by the South Shore Players, with Cecelia Loftus and Donald Macdonald. First time in metropolitan Boston.

Movies

ORPHEUM — William Powell and Myrna Loy in "The Thin Man," different sort of mystery with plenty of laughs. Vaudeville bill headed by Charlie Foy. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:38, 6:40, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Springtime for Henry," with Otto Kruger, Nancy Carroll, Nigel Bruce and Herbert Mundin. Fenway at 1:09, 3:44, 6:19, 8:44. Paramount at 9:40 a. m., 12:23, 3:06, 5:49, 8:32. Also "Fog Over Frisco."

BOSTON — Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook in "Let's Try Again." 11:23 a. m., 1:58, 4:27, 6:59, 9:31. Also "Murder on the Black Board," with Edna May Oliver and James Gleason.

STATE — "Hollywood Party," which brings together such stars as Jimmy Durante, Mickey Mouse, Laurel and Hardy, etc. 1, 3:15, 5, 7:45, 10:05.

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

EXETER—Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in "Change of Heart." 2:15, 5, 8. Also Victor McLaglen and Dorothy Dell in "Wharf Angel."

METROPOLITAN—"Here Comes the Groom," with Mary Boland and Jack Haley. Mary Brian in person on the stage, also other acts. Sevitzky's orchestra playing "Instrumental Impressions." 11:35 a. m., 1:59, 4:53, 7:47, 10:41.

TREMONT—"Beloved," with John Boles. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Masquerader," and short subjects.

FINE ARTS—"The Constant Nymph." English film based on Margaret Kennedy's novel. Also "Zwei Menchen" and a Mickey Mouse short. 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Minute Mystery, "Hidden Evidence"; Alexander Woollcott in a short feature; Betty Boop cartoon and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

UPTOWN—"20 Million Sweethearts," with Ginger Rogers and Dick Powell. 1, 4:03, 7:06, 10:09. Also Sylvia Sidney in "Thirty-Day Princess."

WEDNESDAY

NATIONAL HOLIDAY — City and suburban celebrations with special Navy demonstrations. All day. Boston program as follows:

9 a. m.—Flag Raising, City Hall.
9:15 a. m.—Parade escorting Mayor and committee to Common.
9:25 a. m.—Flag Raising at Common, with short talk by Mayor Mansfield.
9:40 a. m.—Parade from Common to Old State House.
10 a. m.—Reading of Declaration of Independence, Old State House balcony. Parade to Faneuil Hall.
10:45 a. m.—Oration Exercises, Faneuil Hall, Mayor presiding.
11 a. m.—Athletic and sports for navy men and civilians, Common.
3 p. m.—Common, special orchestral and choral concert.
Afternoon—Water events, Charles River Basin, naval and civilian.
7:30 p. m.—Common, sunset ceremony and lowering of flag.
8 to 10 p. m.—Community demonstration, Frog Pond, Common, ending with display of fireworks at athletic field.
District celebrations at different hours of forenoon and afternoon as locally arranged.
Evening band concerts at 10 places; fireworks at Jamaica Pond, Franklin Field and Common.
Evening ERA orchestral and choral concert, Back Bay Fens Stadium.
FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—All-day outing at Marshfield on the Beach. Meet at Mattapan Square, 10:15 a./m.

THURSDAY

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance through the English Rooms by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Boston Transit Plan Clears the Streets

(Continued from Page 1)

by planners to be a political football, investigations being launched just before elections to bring votes and abandoned with amazing regularity immediately after. For 10 years, the planning division has planned and investigated. Rafts of material on the advantages of improved transit cram the files.

Yet, the Boston that once led the way for other cities by establishing the first subway system in the United States is charged with having lost its pioneering outlook. Filing of the new report, possibly in September, with the Legislature will be the rallying point for the public agitators of improved transportation and decentralization of a congested city's populace.

Corporation Founded To Guard College Patents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., July 3—The Pennsylvania Research Corporation has been formed to prevent private interests from pirating inventions and discoveries made in Pennsylvania State College and to insure that they shall be for the public benefit, according to an announcement by Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the institution, today.

Since the college is state-supported, Dr. Hetzel said, the results of research and invention should be available to the public. In the past there has been no provision for reserving the patent rights on such inventions from private encroachment. At the moment, several hundred research projects are in progress in the laboratories, Dr. Hetzel added. Some of these give promise of immediate and practical value to commerce and industry, he said.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Thundershowers and cooler by late afternoon or early tonight; Wednesday fair and not quite so warm; gentle to moderate southwest and west winds.

Maine: Local thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight; somewhat cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and cooler tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, preceded by scattered thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight; cooler except on southeast coast tonight; Wednesday cooler.

Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, preceded by scattered thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight; cooler Wednesday and in the interior tonight.

Connecticut: Local thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight; somewhat cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds, and mostly overcast weather with local showers tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	79	88	New Orleans	80	90
Bermuda	80	84	New York	76	90
Chicago	76	92	Norfolk, Va.	76	84
Denver	66	98	Philadelphia	80	92
Helena, Mont.	56	82	St. Louis	80	100
Jacksonville	78	92	St. Paul	72	88
Kansas City	80	104	San Francisco	56	68
Los Angeles	64	74	Washington	78	92
Miami, Fla.	84	86			

A—9 a. m. July 3
B—Maximum July 2.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:28 p. m., Wednesday 5:53 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

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Here Are Some Examples:
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$6.90 Were $9.90 to $12.95
$9.90 Were $12.95 to $14.95
$12.90 Were $14.95 to $19.95
Women's $5.70 to $17.50 Boucle Suits
$5.00 $7.50 $10.00
85c to $1.00 Cotton Blouses 78c
Women's Van Raalte Underwear, now $1.30 to $2.65 1-3 off
Women's $10.00 to $18.50 Millinery $5.00
Women's $1.95 to $2.85 Millinery $1.00
Women's $10.95 to $35.00 Coats $7.50 to $12.50
Tots' $2.50 to $2.95 Sheer Dresses $1.55
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'Talking Books' for the Blind

New Phonographic Device Plays Hour on Each Side, With a Full Book on a Single Record; May Revolutionize Whole Industry

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A startling new world is open to the blind as the result of a new recording invention which makes records playing one hour on a side perfectly feasible—and brings the long-promised "talking book" into the realm of reality.

Long has the possibility of recorded sound been seen as a great contribution to the lives of the sightless. But until the invention of Mr. Edward R. Harris of Hollywood, Calif., sponsored by Mr. J. Robert Atkinson, founder and vice-president of the Braille Institute of America, the reducing of this good theory to practice proved to be a long series of ineffective attempts.

Too Many Changes

Actually putting sound on a record and taking it off again was of course simple. But getting the length of playing time required for putting a book on records without complication and expense was not so easy. If the blind had to keep changing records, this would break the train of thought and offer continuous interruptions, with the physical complications of lifting the needle, removing the record, finding the next one and putting the needle down again.

Sixteen-inch records such as those used in talking pictures and radio reproduction, good for 15 minutes, were considered. But this was still too short an interval for physical convenience and it meant that an average length novel would take two and a half hours to read and five double-faced records would be required. Even at $1.50 apiece, a low price for such a large record, the book would cost $7.50.

The solution finally worked out was simple, as good solutions often are. It was based on the fact that a wheel driving a disk at right angle, by friction, will turn the disk much faster when applied near the center than it will at the edge.

A Matter of Speed

To fully appreciate this, the way sound is recorded should be briefly reviewed. Sound vibrations, amplified electrically, cause a cutting needle to vibrate. This needle rests on a wax disk on a turntable. As the disk revolves the needle is moved slowly sideways so a single long spiral groove is cut.

Thus a long channel slides by the needle and the needle's vibrations cut little indentations all along this channel or groove. A certain minimum speed must be made by the groove in order to get all the needle vibrations recorded. Less speed is useless; more speed is wasteful.

Since on a fixed speed machine the inner part of a record moves slowly by the needle, while the outer part travels very fast, all present-day records are compromises with the increased outer edge speed wasting valuable record space. If the grooves could be worked out so that with the needle starting from the center instead of from the outside, the turntable gradually decreased in speed, the recording material would pass by the needle at the same relative speed throughout the record. Thus would maximum efficiency be obtained.

Plays Full Hour

Mr. Harris developed such a device. That he obtains the promised efficiency is shown in the fact that his 16-inch records instead of playing only a quarter of an hour, play slightly over a full hour. He gets this effect by driving the recording turntable with a small wheel driven in turn by a motor—a threaded device moving this driving wheel gradually out to the edge.

The Harris turntable revolves at 40 revolutions a minute at the center. At the outer edge this has been reduced to 8 revolutions per minute. But the wax at this point is zipping by the needle at the same speed as it was at the center with 40 revolutions.

This means that a book can be recorded in full on both sides of a single 16-inch record with some cutting of the text. We heard an excellent reading in which every word written by the author was recorded. This took a little over two sides of a record. But by having two or more voices for the dialogue, by putting in sound effects for description, this could be cut down to a flat two hours. If the records cost $1.50 each, then the blind would have a book for just that price. Finally, they would only have to stop at the end of the first hour to turn the record over.

Effective Reading

Books read with proper interpretations are very effective. A good reader can get effects that the printed work will not convey. In the test we heard ordinary printed lines were lifted to stirring heights by the talking book played on the "Readophone," the name given by Mr. Atkinson to his reproducing device. In fact, it is not difficult to foresee many people other than the blind getting their literature this way.

After busy days at an office, doubtlessly many people would like to sit in the dusk and listen to a good book being read by artists of the spoken word, rather than juggle lamps around and read it themselves.

The Readophone itself has several variations. One has a radio incorporated in it, another is a simple phonograph, while a third is just the turntable and pickup, to be plugged into one's regular radio.

Inexpensive Device

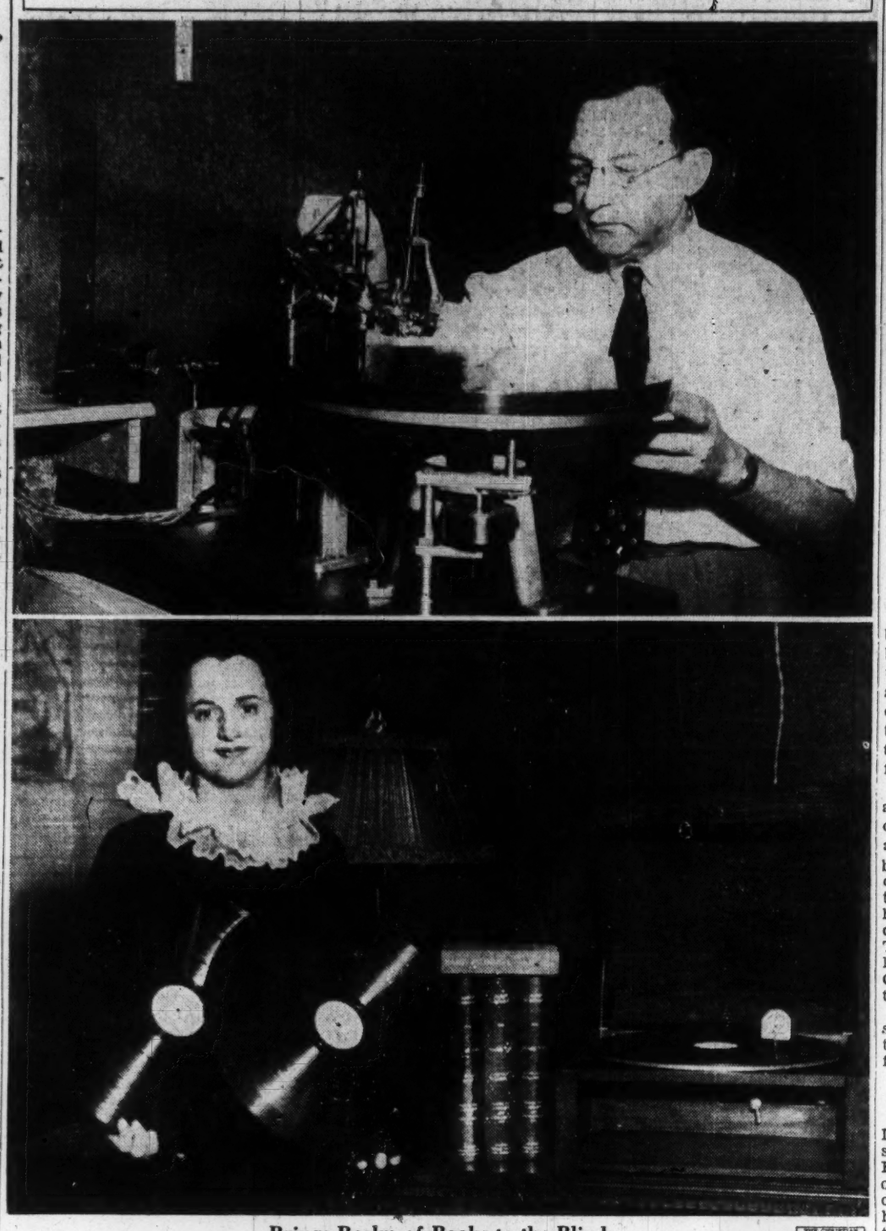
These variations permit all sorts of pocketbooks to be matched, the cheapest device coming around $15. Mr. Harris points out that music can be recorded this way. This would revolutionize the record business and let it compete with radio whose ease of operation makes the frequent changing of records and the expense involved a challenging competitive problem for the recording and phonograph people today. Record changing devices cost money to install, and many records are required which means more expense.

Even publishing might conceivably be revolutionized by the use of this device. Printing a book costs around $1000. A master record and the processing for the Readophone could be taken care of for $150 and give the "publisher" 50 records to start with. Additional records could be made from around 50 cents at manufacturing cost, making retail sales possible at around $1.50 each.

But the greatest boon is of course to the blind. Up until now only Braille printed material could be used by the blind and only a minority among the blind have learned Braille and can use it, for it takes much time and practice for mastery.

The spoken word from the Readophone would be available to all blind who can hear. Thus has the enthusiastic sponsorship of Mr. Harris by Mr. Atkinson resulted in a notable contribution to the dissemination of knowledge and entertainment.

The 'Printed Word'—With Sound Effects



Brings Realm of Books to the Blind

Above—Edward R. Harris of Hollywood, Inventor of Phonographic Device to Control Speed of Records, Making Long Reproductions Possible. Below—Young Lady Holding 16-Inch Record. Two Sides Carry a Full-Length Novel.

Schools Face Difficult Path

(Continued from Page 1)

answers are these. Has the upturn come in communities where the salaries were so low that a restoration still is not of great significance? Has it come in communities where the cuts were so small that to restore them means a very slight return to former levels of expenditure? Does restoration of salaries mean an actual return of discontinued services, or a combination of work added to the already heavy load of teachers?

To those who are closest to the situation it appears that financial stringency occurs first here, and then there. In some cities industry has picked up, taxes are coming in better than during the last few years, and school costs accordingly may be raised. In other cities the condition is far worse this year than it was last, notably in some parts of the South, and in the West.

There are 3000 city school systems. There might well be some increases in 44 of the 122 of these reporting and yet the balance might swing so much lower in other communities that the situation will present graver aspects next year than it has this, when heavy federal appropriations kept thousands of school doors from closing.

Declaration of Independence

The association members heard their own particular declaration of independence read in speeches on academic freedom.

Rights which should belong to the teacher were listed by Mr. Thomas W. Gosling, national director of the Junior Red Cross, Washington, as the right to discuss all questions freely, dispassionately, honestly, and to enjoy immunity from attack, the right as citizens to participate in the affairs of the world, the right to keep open the avenues of discussion and discriminating inquiry into the state of the nation, and the right to cooperate within the field of school administration instead of living in a constant state of fear under autocratic domination.

On the other hand Mr. Gosling cautioned the teachers against erecting barriers of predetermined judgments between the pupil and his investigations, saying that to do so is to violate the rights of the learner.

Freedom in Opinion

Mrs. F. Blanche Preble of the Van Vlissingen School, Chicago, urged fredom from the point of view of the classroom teacher, and Dr. Charles E. Beury, president of Temple University, Philadelphia, argued that students are quicker to detect bias in a teacher than people seem to realize and therefor are not so much in need of protection as it would appear.

"Any one who does not want his son subjected to the interchange of conflicting ideas ought not to send him to the university," said Dr. Beury. "It is no place for administrative intervention. Certainly the university cannot dedicate itself to the preservation of the ideas the freshman had when he entered."

Negro schools must teach economy, avoidance of waste and economic self-help, said Mr. M. Grant Lucas, president of the Columbian Educational Association, Washington, in an appeal for equal educational and industrial opportunity for his own people.

Negroes have demonstrated abundantly their capacity for economic self-help, Mr. Lucas stated. They own wealth amounting to $2,000,000,000, 200,000 farms, 700,000 homes and 50,000 churches, have written and published 1200 books and newspapers, number 1230 lawyers, 3805 doctors, and 54,242 teachers and are operating banks, stores, mills, and factories.

"Natural" Recitations Urged

Old-fashioned ideas about education had a good many knocks today. Mr. Horace Kidger, Newton High School, Newton, Mass., urged "natural" recitations rather than a mere repetition of instruction. Mr. Cline M. Koon, United States Office of Education, asserted: "It is not part of a teacher's business to provide her pupils with the common, ordinary stuff that they could pick up anywhere."

Art has come to the rural schools to stay, according to Miss Jennie M. Haver, county helping teacher of Clinton, N. J., who recommended annual county art exhibits, painting by children of history murals on schoolroom walls, and table groupings, puppets, tiny motion picture theaters, nature study charts, wood carving and artistic notebooks.

Mr. W. H. D. Meier, State Teachers College, Framingham, Mass., was for teaching children how to work by working and Mr. O. M. Mosher Jr., Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia, Kan., advocated community historical entertainments inspired by the schools.

Training in Home Budgets

Nonvocational bookkeeping classes can be useful in training students in family budget making, declared Mr. Elvin S. Eyster, North Side High School, Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. James A. Moyer, state director of university extension, Boston, Mass., expressed the opinion that new Americans might well be taught less English in evening schools and more about parenthood and how to help themselves and their children to social and economic adjustments.

The Boston Day

(Continued from Page 1)

became the subject of departmental bickering over who was to pay for them. First, word got out that the scissors cost "$175.00." A City Councilor ranted, seeking to protect the taxpayers' money. Reporters hurried to the Boston Transit Commission for confirmation.

It was quickly revealed that the addition of a single "o" and the shift of a period had caused the stir. The actual price was $17.50. The final blow to the Councilor was the discovery that the city hadn't paid for the scissors anyhow, that the money had come directly out of the pockets of the transit commissioners, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Arthur V. Sullivan and John F. McDonald. The Councilor hastily apologized. A Boston tempest-in-a-teapot was stilled.

The scissors now await official inscriptions. Once properly engraved, they will be a present to Mrs. Mansfield.

Bust at Harvard

Harvard's leading Nazi alumnus, Dr. Ernst Franz Sedgwick Hanfstaengle, moved about a deserted Harvard yard yesterday, the bearer of gifts. He had with him three busts of illustrious Germans which he hoped to place in favorable positions. He managed to place one of Willibald Ritter von Gluck, the German musician who reformed opera, with Prof. Edward B. Hill, head of the music department. Fittingly it was the 220th anniversary of that musician's birth. But busts of Von Hindenburg and Schopenhauer were still his last night. Harvard had not actually refused these busts. But it was closed and presenting gifts to a closed university offers difficulties especially when the day is hot. Professor Hill only happened to be in for a few moments on his way to his vacation home in New Hampshire.

Finally, mopping his brow vigorously, Dr. Hanfstaengle loaded two of the three crates he had brought with him into a taxi and drove off.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Cheers for the Senate!

Custodians of the State's finances have folded up their umbrellas, assured that the storm has been averted. Skies were threatening during the legislative session, when pork barrel bills were swooping down on the budget. With adjournment, most of these measures lie harmlessly in the wastebaskets, but mainly because the Senate saw fit to put them there. The House passed most of them; the Senate by narrow margins defeated them. Some State House oldsters declare this session witnessed the coming and going of more vicious money measures than has any other session in 10 years.

The two most criticized money bills to be diverted to oblivion were those involving the purchase by the State of the Nantasket Steamship Company property and the Hinkley rendering plant in Somerville.

Who Pays for Safety?

One bill that was passed does worry the men who supervise the State budget, and that is the measure designed to eliminate some of the 1700 grade crossings in the Bay State. That these crossings, which claimed 21 lives last year, should go, few dispute. Apprehension applies to the method provided for assessing costs as among the railroads, the State and the cities. The old presumption that the railroad must bear some of the cost because the tracks are theirs is discarded. A board representing the roads, the Public Works Department and the Attorney General's office is set up. This board assesses the cost on the basis of which party derives the most advantage. There have been cases in which railroads disclaimed all advantages, and that is what the State fears.

Billion-Dollar Job

The hitch comes when the relative legal ability of the roads, the Public Works Department and the Attorney-General's office are compared. There is little doubt but that the roads will command the best attorneys. The act provides for an appeal from the new board to the courts. Here the roads' battery of legal talent would have a still better chance to outgun the State. When it is realized that the total cost of eliminating the crossings has been placed at $1,000,000,000, it can be understood why there is apprehension over the way in which the new machinery may work.

It has been contended that a more equitable bill would have held the railroads responsible for a certain percentage of the costs regardless, on the premise that without a track there could be no grade crossing and without a train there could be no hazards.

One-Trial Auto Cases

A sop to court reform was squeezed through the past legislative session. The bill at least abolished double trials in automobile accident cases. The district courts from now on will have exclusive original jurisdiction over these cases but the plaintiff or defendant, upon payment of a small fee, may elect to have the case tried in the superior court, with or without a jury.

Abolition of court appeals in these instances will help to relieve court congestion and may pave the way for more thorough overhaulings of the court system along lines proposed by experts. This law, the last one signed by the Governor, becomes effective Oct. 1, this year.

Augmented Land Values

The subcommittee of the Legislature that started with such gusto to study land takings in the Ware and Swift River areas contributed nothing as sensational as was foreshadowed. The public is still puzzled about the allegedly excessive awards, which may have to be paid from the taxes of the metropolitan district. The awards are now before the courts for review through appeal by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission. The cities in the metropolitan area assessed for the expenditures of the commission are, however, apprehensive at the seeming generosity of the referees who have made these awards.

Consequently it was an important measure that the Governor signed late in the session. This measure provided that one of the referees shall be from the metropolitan district whenever money of the district was being spent. This was, at least, one apple harvested from the gusto of the committee.

Milk Control Starts

The milk control bill is now operative as a result of the Governor's act in declaring it an emergency piece of legislation. Thus efforts to suspend its operation through the filing of a draft petition have been effectively balked. This does not mean that the door is closed to a referendum on the act next November, but it does mean that it will remain in force between now and then.

Liquor Flow Checked

In general the liquor industry in Massachusetts comes to a stand still at 12 o'clock tonight and remains at rest throughout the holiday. According to the state law there will be no manufacture, transportation or delivery of alcoholic beverages on any legal holiday.

Liquor may be sold only in restaurants and taverns; druggists may sell only on prescription, and package stores must be padlocked. Chairman Hayes of the state alcoholic beverages commission today isued a reminder of these specifications. The local licensing boards may make additional stipulation in the cause of a safe and sane fourth.

More Gas Used

During these times of seasonal business declines, falling steel production and vacations, Tax Commissioner Long announces a mildly "bullish" piece of news. The gasoline tax receipts for the first five months of this year were about $6,235,865, a substantial gain over receipts for the same period last year.

Air Safety Stressed

Massachusetts must look out for the safety of its citizens in the air as well as on the road. Consequently Major Hodge, supervisor of state aviation, today warned all fliers to overhaul their planes before going aloft. Good flying weather is here and Massachusetts wants to keep its record down as well as all unfit planes.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Keep this listing of Dutchland Farms Stores in your car
Remember, Dutchland Caters to the Motoring Public

Stores marked with an asterisk are open all night until further notice

CONNECTICUT

*EAST HARTFORD, Routes 2 & 15
Pitkin and Main Streets
C. M. Pierce, Prop.

MILFORD, Route 1
C. R. Johnson, Prop.
(Open about July 15)

THOMPSONVILLE, Route 5
90 Enfield Street
R. W. Smith, Prop.

WEST HARTFORD, Routes 101 and 185
Albany Ave. and N. Main St.
C. M. Pierce, Prop.

MASSACHUSETTS

ATTLEBORO
Baker & Baker, Prop.

BRIGHTON—Oak Square
Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

BROCKTON—309 Battles Street
Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

*BUZZARDS BAY, Routes 6 & 28
Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

CAMBRIDGE, Routes 1 and 3
763 Memorial Drive
James Ago, Prop.

*DEDHAM, Routes 1A and 128
Mary E. Hartigan Corp., Prop.

*DORCHESTER, Route 3
705 Gallivan Blvd.
Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

FALMOUTH, Route 28
Mrs. Josephine Browning, Prop.

GLOUCESTER, Route 127
Arthur D. Widger, Prop.

*HARWICHPORT, Route 28
Mary E. Hartigan, Prop.

*HINGHAM, Route 3A
Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

*HYANNIS, Route 28
Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

*KINGSTON, Route 3
Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

MANCHESTER, Route 127
348 Summer Street
Arthur D. Widger, Prop.

MARION, Routes 6 and 105
Mrs. S. H. Burbank, Prop.

*NATICK, Route 9
Fred J. Kennedy, Prop.

NO. ATTLEBORO, Route 1
So. Washington Street
Mrs. Aime Precourt, Prop.

ONSET, Route 6
559 Onset Avenue
Mrs. Eppa Nicolaisen, Prop.

PLAINVILLE, Route 1
D. & R. Loring, Prop.

POCASSET, Route 28
Avis & Louise Prout, Prop.

QUINCY, Route 3
521 Southern Artery
Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

READING, Route 28
Main and Hopkin Streets
A. T. & J. F. Bunten, Prop.

REVERE, Route 60
Revere Airport
G. P. Symonds, Prop.

SAGAMORE, Route 3
E. M. Watson, Prop.

SALISBURY, Route 1
Salisbury Square
Fred A. Lupus, Prop.

SAUGUS, Route 1
W. A. Sherwood, Prop.

SCITUATE HARBOR
Mrs. Jessie Davis, Prop.

SEEKONK, Routes 6 and 114
Arthur C. Darling, Prop.

*SOMERSET, Routes 6 and 138
Harland, Inc., Prop.

SOUTH EASTON, Routes 123 and 138
Belmont and Washington Sts.
Mrs. Norma L. Buck, Prop.

WEST AUBURN, Routes 20 & 12
Southbridge & Washington Sts.
Mrs. Addie P. Dodd, Prop.

*WEST SPRINGFIELD, Route 5
1296 Riverdale Street
Frank Simpson, Prop.

WOBURN, Routes 3 and 128
Lexington and Cambridge Sts.
Mrs. Dorothy Hargraves, Prop.

WOLLASTON BEACH
Wollaston Boulevard
E. E. Knowles, Prop.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, Route 3
McInnis & Steel, Prop.

*LAKEPORT, Routes 3 and 11
Avis & Louise Prout, Prop.

SALEM, Route 28
W. O. Paisley, Prop.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT, Routes 114 and 138
Two-Mile Corner
F. F. Cowey, Prop.

E. GREENWICH, Route 1
C. E. Sampson, Prop.

WARWICK, Route 117
Spring Green
Mary E. Hartigan Corp., Inc.

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Misses Hartigan, Round, Jacobs In Semifinals

Mme. Mathieu Also Wins, Beating Miss Palfrey, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 3 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, the United States champion and top-seeded favorite, today won her quarterfinal match in the all-England tennis championships, but little Sarah H. Palfrey the other American survivor, was eliminated by the veteran French woman, Mme. René Mathieu, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

Miss Jacobs, playing flawlessly, defeated Cilly Aussem, the German girl who won the title in 1931, 6—0, 6—2.

Dorothy E. Round, main hope of the English, also won her quarterfinal encounter from Lolette Payot of Switzerland, 6—4, 6—2, but Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, ranking English No. 1 and French titleholder, was put out by the sensational Australian champion, Joan Hartigan, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Jacobs vs. Miss Hartigan

Miss Jacobs plays Miss Hartigan in one semifinal while Miss Round and Mme. Mathieu meet in the other.

Miss Palfrey, favorite of the galleries after her play in defense of the Wightman Cup two weeks ago, was sadly off form against Mme. Mathieu. Although she rallied to take the second set she again faltered as the Frenchwoman swept through to decisive victory.

Miss Palfrey was playing badly as the match started, overstroking her forehand shots and driving wildly into the net or outside the base line, and the French woman had little trouble taking the first set 6—3.

Miss Palfrey suddenly found her lost strokes after dropping the first two games of the second set and ran five straight. Then she suffered another lapse to allow the French woman to deuce the set, but steadied down again and finally won at 8—6 to square the match at one set all.

Mme. Mathieu continued to force the play as the third set opened and kept the American on the defensive throughout, chasing to the far corners for her deep, hard drives. Miss Palfrey continued to try her drop shots, which had been ineffective in the first two sets, and the French woman continued to literally "murder" them. She never let Miss Palfrey get to the net, where the American is most effective.

Calmly Mows Down German

Miss Jacobs gave a good imitation of her predecessor as American champion, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, as she calmly mowed down the German girl, allowing her only 11 points in the first set and two games in the match.

The results of the semifinals were a vindication of the seeding so far as Miss Jacobs and Miss Round were concerned, they being listed 1 and 2, respectively, but Mme. Mathieu was rated no better than eighth and Miss Hartigan was not seeded at all.

Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., a semifinalist in men's singles, and Richard Norris Williams 2d, America's Davis Cup team captain, continued their advance in doubles, defeating C. S. Hilton, and A. Hulton of England, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3 in the second round.

Lester R. Stoefen and Carolin A. Babcock, the California mixed-doubles combination advanced to the third round of that division without playing, Elizabeth M. Ryan and Enrique Maier of Spain, defaulting to them.

Ian G. Collins and F. H. D. Wilde, new British cup hopes, won a third-round doubles match from W. L. Breese, the former Harvard star, and Clynton Reed of England, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester Stoefen, America's ranking doubles team, defeated Kenneth C. Gandar Dokner, and C. E. Malfroy, both former Cambridge captains, 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4 in a third-round match, but their teamwork was not impressive.

Both played good tennis individually and won despite their mistakes at combination pay. The Englishmen could not cope either with Stoefen's booming service or Lott's crafty ground strokes and the match was uneventful except for linesmen's errors in the final set that delayed the outcome.

Playing a steady if not brilliant game, the Englishmen won the third set from the indifferent Americans after Lott and Stoefen had pulled up from 2—5 in games to 5-all.

Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey combined to capture a third-round doubles match from an English pair, Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall and Miss A. M. Yorke, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

The British Davis Cup combination, Frederick J. Perry and George Patrick Hughes, were the victims of a big upset at the hands of the unseeded Daniel Prenn, former German ace, and Harry Hopman of Australia. The scores of this second-round match were 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, as Hopman and Prenn clearly outplayed the Britons.

Australians Beat Surrey

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—The touring Australian test match cricket team today defeated Surrey by six wickets in their three-day match that started Saturday. Scores were: Surrey, 175 and 184; Australia, 251 and 111 for four wickets. Don Bradman, ace batsman of the Antipodes, who has not been going well on this trip, scored 61 not out.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Records Due for a Rest

NOW that the Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships of the United States have been completed for the season of 1934, it looks as if the world records which are already on the books and those which are waiting to be approved might be in for a short rest. It is true that a number of the star athletes are going on trips to foreign countries; but, as a rule, these trips seldom result in the making of new world marks and in the few cases where they do, they are almost invariably made by athletes of the countries in which the exhibitions are being staged.

Hard to Pick Outstanding Performance

In surveying the work of the senior athletes at Milwaukee last Saturday, it is very difficult to select the outstanding performance. With three new world marks going into the record books as the result of the individual work of three athletes, selecting the one which is worthy of the most praise is indeed a difficult task. Of course, the 1500-meter run attracted the most attention, as it brought together for the fifth time within the space of about six months those two great runners—William R. Bonthron and Glenn V. Cunningham. That this fifth and probably final meeting was worthy of all the attention paid to it goes without saying, and the fact that Bonthron came from behind in the last 100 yards to nip Cunningham by about two feet in new world record time, makes it one of the greatest, if not, indeed, the most outstanding, event of the meet.

But What of the Other Two Records?

If we recognize the 1500-meter run as the most outstanding, how are we going to dispose of those two other world-record performances—the 400-meter hurdles and the 16-pound shotput? Surely two such fine performances as those turned in by Glenn Hardin of Louisiana State University when he bettered the hurdle mark made by F. Morgan Taylor back in 1928, and the tremendous heave of Jack Torrance, also Louisiana State when he broke the many new world marks in this event which were waiting the approval of the International Athletic Amateur Federation, are worthy of special attention in any athletic gathering. If they do not get as much recognition as Bonthron's great work does at this time, it is due to the fact that the 400-meter hurdles is an event which is not rated in the same class with the 1500-meter run, and that Jack Torrance has broken the present world's record for the shotput so many times that it is beginning to be regarded as an everyday occurrence.

Metcalfe vs. Wefers

While it does not go down in the record books as a world record, winning of the 100 and 200-meter dashes by that great Marquette University sprinter, Ralph H. Metcalfe, to me stands out as one of the great accomplishments of the day. I can easily recall the days in 1895, 1896 and 1897, when Bernard J. Wefers, the pride of Lawrence, Mass., and at that time a member of the New York A. C., won the 100 and 220-yard dashes three years in succession. Back in those days, Wefers stood out even more prominently among the world's sprinters than does Metcalfe now. The competition is not only faster, but it is keen, and, in being the first sprinter to equal Wefers's performance of winning the two dashes three successive years, Metcalfe has undoubtedly stamped himself as one of the greatest sprinters of all time.

Official Selections For All-Star Teams Pickedby Managers

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—The official selections for the rival all-star major league baseball teams, made by Managers Bill Terry and Joe Cronin, are as follows, with only the actual batting order and the battery choices yet to be decided upon:

(Latest batting averages and pitching marks, won and lost, in parentheses.)

National League	Pos.
Bill Terry, Giants (.365)	1b
Frank Frisch, Cardinals (.311)	2b
Travis Jackson, Giants (.284), or	
Floyd Vaughan, Pirates (.363)	ss
Pie Traynor, Pirates (.359)	3b
Chuck Klein, Cubs (.318)	lf
Joe Medwick, Cardinals (.350)	cf
Mel Ott, Giants (.342)	rf
Al Lopez, Dodgers (.308)	c
Gabby Hartnett, Cubs (.321)	c
Carl Hubbell, Giants (11-5)	p
Jerome Dean, Cardinals (13-3)	p
Lon Warneke, Cubs (11-5)	p
Van Mungo, Dodgers (11-8)	p
Fred Frankhouse, Braves (13-2)	p

American League	Pos.
Lou Gehring, Yankees (.357)	1b
Charley Gehringer, Tigers (.381)	2b
Joe Cronin, Senators (.277)	ss
Frank Higgins, Athletics (.356)	3b
Heinie Manush, Senators (.410)	lf
Al Simmons, White Sox (.339)	cf
Babe Ruth, Yankees (.285)	rf
Bill Dickey, Yankees (.318)	c
Mickey Cochrane, Tigers (.291)	c
Rick Ferrell, Red Sox (.304)	c
Vernon Gomez, Yankees (13-2)	p
Charley Ruffing, Yankees (9-3)	p
Mel Harder, Indians (7-5)	p
Tom Bridges, Tigers (9-5)	p
Jack Russell, Senators (2-3)	p

The following reservists also were named:

National League—Infielders, Billy Herman of Cubs, Pepper Martin of Cardinals, and either Vaughan or Jackson, depending on which is in starting lineup; outfielders, Wally Berger of Braves, Paul Waner of Pirates, and Joe Moore of Giants.

American League—Infielders, Jimmie Foxx of Athletics, and Jimmy Dykes of White Sox; outfielders, Ben Chapman of Yankees, Sam West of Browns and Earl Averill of Indians.

Rutgers Defends Title

WORCESTER, Mass., July 2 (AP)—Rutgers defended its team championship and its ace driver, Joel Thorne, won the individual scoring championship as the fifth annual intercollegiate outboard motorboat championship regatta came to a close yesterday on Lake Quinsigamond in another wave of record breaking. Gar Wood Jr. of Algonac (Mich.) High School won the individual scholastic scoring title. Wood broke the class B record for schoolboys in the first heat with a speed of 38.759 miles an hour, only to have Lewis G Carlisle of Hun School come along and raise the standard to 43.457 which mark was equaled in the third heat by Clinton R. Ferguson of Beacon School. C Chester Wickwire Jr. of Yale raised the class F intercollegiate record to 49.261 miles an hour in the first heat, and sent it soaring to 49.288 in the third. Paul B. Sawyer Jr., also of Yale, won the class B race by taking the first two heats.

Ocean Race to Honolulu

SAN PEDRO, Calif., July 3 (AP)—Twelve trim sailing yachts, ranging in size from a 27-foot sloop to an 84-foot schooner, rolled at anchor in the Los Angeles harbor here today, awaiting the starting gun for their 2200-mile race to Honolulu. It was the largest entry list since the race was first run in 1908. The skippers and crews who start at noon tomorrow will be shooting at a mark of 11 days, 14 hours and 45 minutes set by the Mariner 11 years ago. The smallest craft to start will be the Common Sense III, loaned to the crew of the Hawaii, which was rammed and eliminated a week ago. L. E. Hoffman's schooner Fandango, representing the California Yacht Club, Los Angeles, will be the scratch entry, starting without handicap because of its tremendous canvas spread.

Allison Reaches Nassau Semifinal, DefeatingBowden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 3—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the Austin (Texas) player, who sails Saturday to complete the United States Davis Cup team, proved that the cause of his failure to be selected for the original group had completely departed when he won his way into the semifinal round of the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Nassau Country Club yesterday. Encountering Frank Bowden, always a dangerous opponent, who has the distinction of a victory over Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. at Forest Hills to his credit, Allison showed some of the best tennis he has exhibited to defeat the former Columbia star, 6—2, 6—4, cased up at the finish. After leading all the way, until he stood at 5—2, he let Bowden take a couple of games before he ended the battle.

Allison Teams With Weltens

He also proved that he is capable of fine doubles play, for which he is likely to be selected in the interzone final, by teaming with Bert Weltens of the University of Texas, to swamp a strong college team, Thomas D. Flynn of Princeton and S. Ellsworth Davenport Jr. of Harvard, 6—4, 6—0.

Two other semifinal places were filled by Gregory S. Mangin, United States indoor champion, and a runner-up last year, who defeated Edward W. Feibleman, 6—2, 6—3, in spite of greatly improved play by the latter; and by R. Berkeley Bell, who was victorious over Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., the winner two years ago, 7—5, 6—4. Elmer C. Griffin won his way into the other place on Sunday.

Three places were filled in the doubles semifinal, with Allison and Weltens, Bell and Mangin, and Feibleman and Albert Law, the tenants. The fourth second-round match, between Clifford S. Sutter, and his younger brother, Edward Sutter, and Bowden and McCauliff, will be played this afternoon. Both won their first-round matches yesterday afternoon, but the latter pair met with considerable difficulty in eliminating William T. Tilden 3d, nephew of the more famous player of that name, and C. E. Oelsner Jr., losing the first set to the youngsters.

Sutter Brothers

The Sutter brothers encountered two players who are famous in other sports, Edgar T. Appleby, the amateur billiards star, teaming with Lafayette F. Page, the duckshooting expert of the home club, but the New Orleans pair won at 6—3, 6—1. The summary:

Nassau Invitation Tennis Tournament
Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, 7—5, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, New York, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles—First Round

C. S. Sutter and Edward Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Lafayette F. Page and Edgar T. Appleby, Glen Cove, 6—3, 6—1.

McCauliff and Bowden defeated W. T. Tilden 3d and C. E. Oelsner Jr., Princeton University, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

Bell and Mangin defeated James L. Van Alen, New York, and Edward W. Burns, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Feibleman and Albert Law, New York, defeated Gene Smith and Carl Holmes, University of California, 7—5, 6—3.

Allison and Bert Weltens, Austin, defeated T. D. Flynn and S. Ellsworth Davenport Jr., New York.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	42	24	.636
Detroit	42	28	.600
Washington	37	33	.529
Boston	36	33	.522
Cleveland	35	32	.522
St Louis	30	35	.462
Philadelphia	27	40	.403
Chicago	23	47	.329

Results July 2

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	x	5	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Ostermueller, Walberg and R. Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Ostermueller. Umpires—Owens and McGowan. Time—1h. 50m.

At Cleveland

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—	9	19	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	2	6	0

Batteries—Bridges and Cochrane; L. Brown, Lee, Connally, Bean and Myatt. Losing pitcher—L. Brown. Umpires—Ormsby, Kolls and Donnelly. Time—2h. 15m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	—	6	12	2
Detroit	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—	5	11	3

Batteries—Weiland, Winegarner, Harder and Pytlak; Auker, Fischer and Hayworth, Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Harder. Losing pitcher—Fischer Umpires—Kolls, Donnelly and Ormsby. Time—2h. 35m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	—	7	10	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	3	7	0

Batteries—Thomas and Sewell; Dietrich and Berry. Umpires—Summers, Moriarty and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 36m.

Harry Cooper Wins Again

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—Harry Cooper of Chicago won his third straight tournament yesterday—the Illinois professional golf title—and for the third straight time had to go overtime to do it. At the end of the regulation 36 holes Cooper and Dick Metz, another Chicagoan, were tied at 149. Cooper maintained his pace in the 18-hole playoff, scoring a 74 to Metz' 81. Cooper won the western open and Illinois open tournaments during the past three weeks in playoffs. Six other qualified for the national P. G. A. title tournament at Buffalo, N. Y., July 24-29. They were: Jim Noon, 150; Tommy Armour, 151; Eddie Loos, 152; Joe Paletti, 153; Frank Walsh, 153, and Jim Foulis, the 1933 winner, 153.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	51	26	.662
Toronto	45	30	.600
Rochester	46	33	.582
Albany	39	35	.527
Montreal	39	37	.513
Syracuse	30	42	.417
Buffalo	31	44	.413
Baltimore	18	52	.257

Results July 2

Toronto 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 3, Toronto 2.
Rochester 8, Montreal 3.
Montreal 4, Rochester 3.
Albany 3, Newark 2.
Syracuse 13, Baltimore 5.

Seeded Players All Advance In Tennis Singles

Frank A. Parker Is Defending U. S. Clay Court Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 3—All the seeded players came through first and second brackets in the annual clay court championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club here yesterday. Frank A. Parker, of Milwaukee, the title defender, and B. M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., who was seeded No. 1, were included among the victors.

Parker made short work of his rivals, defeating Robert Elliott, a local boy, in love sets in the first round, and setting down Willard Stafford, of Madison, Wis., 6—1, 6—0, in the second. Parker's long, hard drives and accurate placements were too much for his less experienced rivals.

W. T. Hayes of Chicago, winner of the title in 1911, faces Grant in the third round. Hayes won a second-round victory over Arthur Bakewell, local player, 6—4, 6—3. Grant drew a bye in the first round, and a default in the second.

J. P. Tidball of Los Angeles, seeded third, met unexpected opposition from Joseph Carrigan of Chicago, finally emerging victor by 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, in a second-round affair. The summary:

United States Men's Clay Court Tennis
Singles—First Round

David Keiger, Chicago, defeated William Steinman, Columbus, Ohio, 6—2, 6—0.

Carl Wirthwein, Columbus, Ohio, defeated A. R. Nicollet, Chicago, 7—5, 6—4.

D. G. Sink, Evanston, Ill., defeated Paul W. Schneider, Chicago, 6—3, 6—1.

Charles Church, Chicago, defeated Clayton Cash, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, defeated John Durham, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

F. A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Robert Elliott, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Willard Stafford, Madison, defeated Ray Engen, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated J. W. Ewing, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

J. L. Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Marshall S. Goodwin, Lansing, 6—0, 6—1.

W. E. Harnish, Chicago, defeated F. J. Hughes, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

J. N. Bickel, Chicago, defeated A. C. Nielsen Jr., Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

Jose Alonzo, Chicago, defeated F. D. LePell, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Bert Schoenberg, Miami, Fla., defeated Carl Becker, Chicago, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4.

W. E. Parkhill, Chicago, defeated John Zalinski, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

R. L. Bryan, Chattanooga, defeated Reynold Oeschler, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Roy V. Black, Madison, defeated D. L. Early, Chicago, 6—3, 7—5.

Lee Kulp, Chicago, defeated Frank Kready, Mackinac, Mich., 8—6, 6—4.

S. C. Rexinger, Chicago, defeated William McCoy, Chicago, by default.

Clayton Olson, Chicago, won from Gilbert Sheldon, Chicago, by default.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, won from E. I. Wiberg, Chicago, by default.

H. J. Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., won from Erven Smry, Chicago, by default.

T. R. Halstead, Chicago, won from Bud Dixon, Chicago, by default.

R. A. Norris, Lansing, defeated D. A. Bancroft, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Morris Ruckman, New York, won from Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., by default.

A. F. Winston, South Bend, defeated K. R. Jones, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5.

Edward Weller, Austin, Texas, defeated C. O. Steineman, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

Wilmer Hines, Columbia, N. C., defeated H. W. Bryan, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

F. A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Willard Stafford, Madison, Wis., 6—1, 6—0.

Harold Surface, Kansas City, defeated E. D. Pfaencler, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Leonard Patterson, Los Angeles, defeated P. J. Bronsky, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

K. F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, defeated J. E. Russell, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, defeated Charles Church, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.

W. E. Hess, Fort Worth, defeated F. M. O'Connell, Chicago, 5—7, 6—1, 7—5.

B. M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, won from Caugn Anderson, Chicago, by default.

Donald Bridge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Dr. L. E. Lundgoot, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

T. R. Halstead, Chicago, defeated David Krieger, Chicago, 6—3, 7—5.

H. J. Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Ray V Black, Madison, 6—1, 6—1.

J. L. Cohn, Santa Monica Calif., defeated W. E. Harnish, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2

M. D. Alexander, Chicago, won from R. E. Ball, El Paso, by default.

J. A. Benjamin, Columbus, Ohio, won from Byron Buhl, Chicago, by default.

Arthur Hendrix, Lakeland, Ohio, defeated Joseph Spence, Chicago, 6—2, 6—4.

J. P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated J. W Corrigan, Chicago, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated Arthur Bakewell, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.

D. G. Sink, Evanston, defeated Lee Kulp, Chicago, 8—6, 6—4.

Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, defeated George Coquillard, South Bend, Ind., 6—1, 6—0.

S. C. Rexinger, Chicago, defeated Clayton Olson, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

J. E. Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Richard Sternberg, Chicago, 9—7, 6—2.

Philip Castlen, Los Angeles, won from H. J. Mitchell, Chicago, by default.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	25	.638
Chicago	42	27	.609
St Louis	39	28	.582
Pittsburgh	38	29	.567
Boston	37	31	.544
Brooklyn	28	41	.406
Philadelphia	24	45	.348
Cincinnati	21	44	.323

Results July 2

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	—	7	13	3
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	4	7	2

Batteries—Bowman and Mancuso; Smith, Barrett and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Rigler, Barr and Moran. Time—1h. 50m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	x	—	7	11	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—	4	7	2

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; P. Dean, Mooney, Lindsey and Delancey. Losing pitcher—P. Dean. Umpires—Klem and Pirman. Time—2h. 1m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	x	—	7	14	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	—	5	12	1

Batteries—Babich, Leonard and Lopez; Darrow, Johnson, Collins and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Babich. Losing pitcher—Darrow. Umpires—Stark and Quigley. Time—2h. 22m.

Bruno Pardee Wins Title

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., July 3 (AP)—Bruno Pardee of New Haven won the New England Public Golf Association championship in the one-day tournament yesterday at the Stanley municipal course. Pardee's score was 75-72—147. Pardee succeeds Don Soccoli of New Britain as annual champion. The New Haven contingent won the team championship with a total of 1251 and the Memorial Club team of Springfield, Mass., was second with 1260. Alec and Lee Pardee, brothers, of New Haven and John Donbeck of the Memorial Club, Springfield, were in a three-way tie for second place, which Donbeck won in the playoff. In the tie, the three scores were: Alec Pardee, 72-76—148; Lee Pardee, 74-74—148 and Donbeck, 73-75—148.

New York Women Golfers Win

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 3 (AP)—A team representing the Westchester-Fairfield (N. Y.) women defeated a team of Connecticut women on the Yale golf course yesterday by a score of 10 to 4. Each team was composed of 15 members and the Connecticut women won four matches. One match was halved. Mrs. G. L. Austin, state champion and a member of the Hartford Golf Club, led the scoring with an 83, going out in 41 and coming back in 42.

Randle Sets New World Record In Swiss Rifle Match

CAMP RITCHIE, Cascade, Md., July 3 (AP)—Thurman Randle of Dallas, Texas, yesterday set a new world record in the Swiss rifle match at the thirteenth annual meet of the eastern small bore association by firing two hours and 17 minutes before he missed a bull's eye.

Randle, one of the best rifle shots in the eastern part of the United States, scored 196 consecutive bull's-eyes before he missed, surpassing by 71 points the former record of 125 made by H. McGarity of Washington, D. C., at Camp Perry, Ohio, about 10 years ago.

Tempke Wins Second

L. M. Tempke of Scarsdale, N. Y., also passed the former record scoring a 140 to take second place. Clarence Held of Germantown, Penna., was third with 101. Each contestant, firing on the 200-yard range, continued his shooting until he was eliminated by missing a bull's-eye.

Another record was bettered by J. H. Overbaugh of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad police in scoring a 193, one more than the previous mark in the rapid fire pistol match at 25 yards. The record of 192 was tied by Sergt. Theodore Maxwell of the Baltimore city police.

The time fired pistol match at the same distance was won by Leo Gratcofsky of the Delaware & Hudson police with 193. Following in order were: H. J. Russ, D. & H. 192; E. E. Stout, West Virginia state police, 192; A. E. Hall, West Virginia state police 190.

Greater accuracy on the longer ranges gave T. G. Arnold of Hyattsville, Md., first place in the Palma individual rifle match at 150, 175 and 200 yards. Tied at 225 but awarded positions in the following order were: Arnold, George B. Sheldon of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Eric Johnson of New Haven, Conn.; F. O. Kuhn of Stratford, Conn., and J. C. Lippincott of Newark, N. J.

Arnold Entry Protested

The entry of Arnold in the Palma team match caused the first protest of the meet. The score of 895 by the National Capital Rifle Club of Washington was held up awaiting a decision by officials on the shooting by Arnold in place of Frank T. Parsons, who had been entered.

First place in the event was tentatively given to the Bear Rock Rifle Club, No. 2 of Germansville, Penna., with a total score of 892. The scoring of its members was: George H. Sittler 225, S. E. Bitner 222, Earl Handwerk 221, R. Lambert 223.

The other leading teams were: Bear Rock, No. 1, 889; Perth Amboy, N. J., Rifle Club, 887; Fenmore Rifle Club of Elizabeth, N. J., 887; Bridgeport, Conn., Rifle Club, 886; District of Columbia National Guard, 885; Frankford Rifle Club of Philadelphia, 881; Meadowview Rifle Club of Atlantic City, N. J., 872.

Better centering of his shots in the bull's-eye gave R. M. Coffey of Elizabeth, N. J., first place on the 100-yard individual rifle match with telescopic sights. Coffey, L. J. Corsa of Woodhaven, N. Y.; Sergt. A. J Thill of the District of Columbia National Guard and Harry Grohm of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., tied with a perfect 200 but were named in that order in accordance with the centering of their shots. V. Sies of Allentown, Penna., and W. B. Woodring of Bethlehem, Penna., for fifth.

Endeavour Loses Again

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 3 (AP)—The ancient Class J yacht Astra today defeated Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's new America's Cup challenger, for the third time in a series of trial races for the Sopwith boat. Astra won by 2m. 45s. in a 28-mile brush

Sporting Around the Hub

FRED J. WRIGHT JR., champion six times, has filed his entry for the thirtieth Massachusetts state amateur golf championship, which starts at The Country Club, Brookline, a week from today. Wright finished a four-year reign as Bay State golf king at Winchester in 1931, then failed to enter the event in 1932 at Kernwood. He did not take part in the tournament at Worcester last year, either. Francis Ouimet and Jess Guilford are expected to be among the missing when play starts next week on the Clyde Park links.

* * *

Thomas Freeman has been elected president of the Boston Soccer Referees' Association. James Johnstone of Somerville is first vice-president and R. B. Mills of Jamaica Plain, secretary. Thomas B. White of Allston is treasurer and W. R. Welch was named delegate to the United States Referees' Association, meeting at Pittsburgh July 21 and 22. It was voted to let the leagues select their referees.

* * *

Eleanor Tinker of Newton Center will ride in the mechanic's seat of the car she helped to build, at the Readville automobile races tomorrow. Miss Tinker drove the car yesterday in the qualifying test. Her fiance, Harry Knapp, will drive in the holiday race. Others who qualified yesterday were: Ed Casterline of Malden, Bill Cogill of Beachwood, Joe Silvia of Cohasset, John Buttas of Brookline, Robert Lellan of Stoughton, John Figueredo of Cohasset, George Hicks of Lynn, Gene Perkins of Lynn, Doc Morris of Everett, Charles Paine of South Hanson, Chief Sunhawk of Worcester, Armand Ferrande of Hyde Park and Eddie Morel of Hudson. The final qualifying tests will be run off at noon and the big race will start at 3 p. m.

* * *

Taking advantage of poor fielding on the part of their opponents, the Monitor baseball team defeated the Boston News Bureau team last night at Fens Stadium, 15 to 4. It was the first game on the second-half schedule of the Boston Business League.

Liquor Sales Start In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., July 3 (AP)—The "dry" period of 17 years in New Hampshire came to an end today as the sale of hard liquor by the glass became legal.

Temporary licenses were issued to 13 hotels by the state liquor commission and requisitions will be filled today from a temporary warehouse here. The commission said the temporary arrangements would be revised soon, but the supply of liquor would be available as rapidly as requisitions could be filled.

Recently the Legislature, in a special session, passed a law providing for sale of hard liquor through a system of state-operated stores. The liquor commission has not yet completed details for control of the system and no hard liquor has been sold legally in the State. The commission has visited various states to study their systems. The temporary system of sales by the glass was arranged to "care for" the tourists who will visit New Hampshire during the Fourth of July holiday.

Kentucky Tennis Finals

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3 (AP)—Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee Monday won the Kentucky amateur tennis championship by defeating Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., in straight sets at the Louisville Boat Club. The scores were 7—5, 6—2, 6—1. Hines had the first set 4—4 on his service and the game score was 40—15 before Parker broke through to take the upper hand. Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., defeated Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., 8—6, 6—3, to win the women's title.

Slovak Gymnastic Sokol

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP)—The New York American Slovak Association piled up a total of 4474 points to win the first championship title in the National Slovak Gymnastic Sokol yesterday. Its lower men's team placed five of its members among the first 10 for individual scoring honors, competing against 37 other teams

Endeavour Crossing

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—The London Daily Mail today quotes T. O. M. Sopwith as saying his America's cup challenger, Endeavour, probably will sail for the United States around the nineteenth or twenty-first of this month.

Chicago Women Victors In Toronto Track Meet

By the Canadian Press

TORONTO, July 3—Lyde Pickett of Chicago, led a powerful Highland Park Athletic Club women's team to a sweeping victory yesterday in Toronto's centennial track and field games before a crowd of 12,000.

The Chicago group collected four victories in seven open events, two going to Miss Pickett, who broke one Canadian record and helped set another. Her most impressive performance was in the running broad jump, where she made only one leap. It measured 18ft. 1½in., breaking the old mark by four inches.

Miss Pickett also captured the 60-meter dash in 7.2s., finishing a yard in front of Doris Anderson, a teammate. Annette Rogers, United States national girl sprint champion, won the 100-meter event in 11.1s., with Mary Terwilliger of Chicago second.

Miss Pickett finished second to Roxy Atkins, Toronto star, in the 80-meter hurdles. Late in the day she came back to run on the triumphant Highland Park 440-yard relay team which broke the Canadian record with a mark of 48.6s.

A fresh breeze helped the runners and it was doubtful whether records would be applied for.

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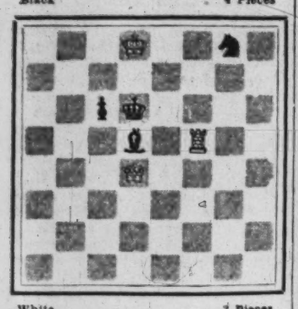
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1631
By T. Schonberger

Black 4 Pieces

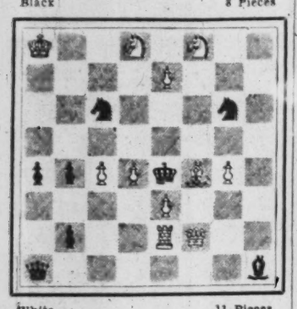


White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Magyar Sakkvilag, 1933. Restricted to miniature complete blocks)

Problem No. 1632
By W. H. Shinkman

Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

We have often presented problems by Sam Loyd, but have rather neglected the other great American composer, W. H. Shinkman. Here is one of his classics.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1629. B-K6

No. 1630. 1. Q-R7 Kt-Q4ch
2. B-B4
1. ——— Kt-Q6ch
2. K-B5
1. ——— Kt-K3ch
2. K-B6
1. ——— Kt-K7ch
2. Kt(B2)-K3
1. ——— Kt-Kt3ch
2. R-K3
1. ——— Kt-Kt7ch
2. Kt(Kt4)-K3
1. ——— Kt-R4ch
2. KxKt
1. ——— Kt-R6ch
2. KxP

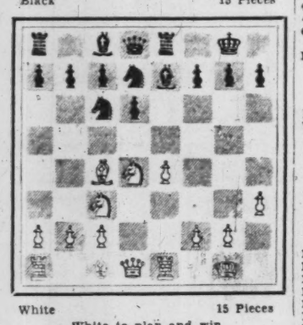
End-Game No. 206. White wins: 1 BxKt, KtxQ; 2 BxPch, K-K2; 3 B-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 4 Kt-B4ch, K-B4; 5 QKt-R3, and wins.

End-Games

This unusual ending was, according to our source, won by Dr. Tarrasch. Unfortunately, further details are lacking. The second move is rather hidden.

End-Game No. 207

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Now that Alekhine has successfully retained his title, speculations are rife as to the next contender. Some time ago it was announced that Dr. Euwe was next in line. Then word came that Buenos Aires was planning to finance another match between Alekhine and Capablanca. Since the title-holder generally takes the privilege of but one match a year, it was quite likely, in view of Alekhine's evident unwillingness to encourage or even not obstruct a return match with Capablanca, who should by all odds be the favored challenger, that if such a match did materialize it would be some two years hence.

According to a dispatch from Berlin, Alekhine is willing to meet Capablanca four months after he finishes his match with Dr. Euwe, some time next year, but only if the terms of the London agreement, which Capablanca himself helped to formulate, are scrupulously adhered to, even to the raising of a purse of 10,000 gold dollars.

The history of world championship matches is filled with such squabbling. When Lasker surprised the world by defeating Steinitz, according to Steinitz supporters, he delayed the return match until Steinitz's advancing years had dulled his play. The only solution seems to be to take the matches out of the control of the contenders themselves and put them in the hands of an international body. But this means that such an international body must have the funds to finance matches. Incidentally, Steinitz unwillingly consented to having the stakes of his match with Lasker reduced from $3000 to $2500. We do not know what the two Bogoljubow purses amounted to, but we venture the guess that neither was as much as $10,000 in gold!

Bogoljubow won the twenty-third and twenty-fourth games in good style, lost the twenty-fifth, which gave Alekhine a total of 15 points out of a maximum of 30, so that with the next draw Alekhine won the match with a score of 8—3 with 15 draws.

In the twenty-third game Bogoljubow finally won the white side of the Queen's Gambit Accepted. He was able to establish strong center pawns which decided matters in his favor, though not without an anxious rook ending.

The fifteenth game was hard fought right through. Alekhine won a pawn on his thirty-fifth move, but Bogoljubow was able to hold the game with accurate play.

Twenty-third Game
Queen's Gambit Accepted

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 KtPxP	Kt-B5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	31 B-B4	KtxP
3 P-B4	PxP	32 P-Kt5	B-Q
4 Q-R4ch	P-B3	33 B-K5(c)	R-R2
5 QxP(B4)	B-B4	34 Q-R5	Kt-B5
6 Kt-B3	P-K3	35 PxP	KtxB
7 P-KKt3	QKt-Q2	36 PxKt	B-Kt3ch
8 B-Kt2	B-B7(a)	37 K-R	P-Q5ch
9 P-K3	B-K2	38 Q-B3	QxQch
10 Castles	Castles	39 RxQ	R-B6
11 P-QR3	P-QR4	40 R(B3)-B	P-Q6(d)
12 Q-K2	B-Kt3	41 P-B6	R-B3(e)
13 P-K4	Q-Kt3	42 KtxP	RxKt
14 P-R3	Q-R3	43 PxR	PxP
15 Q-K3	P-B4	44 R-B6!	B-Q5
16 P-K5(b)	Kt-Q4	45 R-R8ch	KxP
17 KtxKt	PxKt	46 RxR	P-Q7
18 B-Q2	B-K5	47 R-B7ch	K-Kt3
19 B-B3	P-B5	48 R-Kt8ch	K-B4
20 Kt-K	BxB	49 R-B8ch	K-K5
21 KtxB	P-QKt4	50 R-KB	BxP
22 P-B4	Q-R3	51 R-QB4ch	K-Q6
23 Q-B3	P-Kt5	52 RxP	B-Kt6
24 B-Q2	Kt-Kt3	53 K-Kt2	B-K8
25 P-Kt4	Q-QB3	54 R-QKt	B-R5
26 P-B5	P-B3	55 R-Kt3ch	K-K7
27 Kt-B4	KR-B	56 R-Kt5	K-K6
28 PxBP	BxP	57 R-Q5	K-K7
29 Kt-K6	P-B6	58 R-B7	Resigns

(a) Presumably this is to bottle up the Q, but it turns out to be a waste of time. 9. . . . Kt-Kt3 is the threat. We can be thankful for one thing in this match: the play is seldom dull or routine, even in the opening stages.

(b) To our mind, the chief weakness of the Queen's Gambit Accepted is Black's surrender of his K5 and K4, which enables White to establish a strong pawn center, with a P advance against the castled K that, being structurally sound, wins as a general rule.

(c) Some commentators consider this inferior to 33 Q-R5 at once.

(d) 40 . . . RxPch appears to make White work harder. But after 41 K-Kt2, R-K6; 42 PxRP, RxRP; 43 P-B6, PxP; 44 KtPxP, K-B2; 45 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt3; 46 P-B7, RxR; 46 P-B8(Q), RxR; 48 Q-Kt8ch, K-B4; 49 KxR appears to win.

(e) White threatens 42 PxRP, BxP; 43 RxB, RxR; 47 P-B7ch, etc.

Fifteenth Game
Queen's Gambit Accepted

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-K3	36 QxQ	KtxQ
2 P-B4	P-Q4	37 R-B	R-Kt
3 P-Q4	PxP	38 Kt-Q7	R-Q
4 Kt-B3	P-QR3	39 R-B7	B-K5
5 P-K3	P-QKt4	40 Kt-Kt6	B-Q3
6 P-QR4	P-Kt5	41 R-B	P-R3
7 Kt-Kt1	Kt-KB3	42 B-Q	B-B
8 BxP	B-Kt2	43 K-B2	P-K4
9 Castles	P-B4	44 R-B8	RxR
10 QKt-Q2	PxP	45 KtxR	Kt-R4
11 PxP	B-Q3	46 Kt-Kt6	B-Q6
12 R-K	Castles	47 Kt-Q5	Kt-B5
13 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	48 KtxP	B-K5
14 B-Kt3	B-K2	49 B-B3	KtxKtP
15 QKt-B4	Kt-Q4	50 BxKt	BxKt
16 P-R5	Q-B2	51 PxP	K-B
17 Q-Q3	QR-Q	52 B-Kt3	K-K2
18 Q-Kt3	B-B3	53 K-K2	P-QR4
19 B-Q2	Kt-Kt	54 B-Q4	P-R4
20 QR-B	Q-K2	55 B-R4	P-Kt3
21 B-R4	R-B	56 B-Kt3	B-KB4
22 Q-Kt3	B-Kt4	57 B-Q5	B-B7
23 Kt-K3	RxR	58 P-K4	P-QR5
24 RxR	R-Q	59 K-K3	P-Kt4
25 P-Kt3	KtxKt	60 K-K2	K-B
26 PxKt	B-Q4	61 K-K3	K-Kt2
27 Q-Q3	Q-Kt2	62 K-K2	K-Kt3
28 R-B	B-K5	63 K-K3	P-Kt5
29 Q-B4	B-Q4	64 K-K2	B-Kt8
30 Q-Q3	R-KB	65 K-K3	P-R6
31 Kt-B4	B-K5	66 K-K2	B-B7
32 Q-K2	B-K2	67 K-K3	B-Kt8
33 Kt-Kt6	Kt-B3	68 K-K2	P-R7
34 Q-R5	B-Kt3	69 K-Q	B-B4
35 Q-B3	KtxRP	70 BxRP	Drawn

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. Owing to holiday, Wednesday programs are printed today.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1200kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

Evansville—Sundays, July 8, 22; Aug. 5, 19; and Sept. 2, 4:30-4:45 p. m., WGBF, 630kc-476m.

FORT WAYNE—Sundays, July 15, 29; Aug. 12 and 26, 4 p. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sundays, July 8, 15, 22, and 29, 6:45-7:00 p. m., KFNF, 890kc-337m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month 8:30-9:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, July 11 and 12; Aug. 8 and 9; Sept. 5 and 6; Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m.; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HARLINGEN—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

OCONTO—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m. No program on Wednesday, July 4.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON — Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, July 14 and 28, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

HUDSON FALLS—Fridays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WGLC, 1370kc-219m.

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER — Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 8:15-8:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Fridays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8:15-8:30 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45 to 11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-350m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m. WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-433m.

Japanese Cabinet Shifts Not Vital

(Continued from Page 1)

rule of bureaucrats of militarists, which has been established firmer than ever since 1931.

Political corruption in Japan is as old as political parties and as common in the Japanese national political system as it is in the municipal political system of the United States. It cannot be regarded as any more of a reflection upon the Japanese character than corruption in American cities is a reflection upon American character.

A most penetrating analysis of the Japanese political system yet made was offered by Prof. W. W. McLaren, former professor of politics at Keio University in Tokyo in his book "Political History of Japan in Meiji Era," published in 1916. Professor McLaren traced the continuous political corruption in Japan directly back to Prince Ito who drew up and defined the Japanese Constitution by which a semblance of political power was given to the people. Distrusting the people, Prince Ito succeeded in making Japanese parliamentarianism a farce and a sham. Possessing little more than "nuisance value"—a saleable product—political parties from the beginning attracted few men of character and integrity, who rather preferred to serve their country in the more dignified and less corrupt bureaucratic and military services.

Military Stands High

Political "bosses" in Japan, although lacking much of the power of such men in the United States have something worth selling. They have managed to corrupt many bureaucrats, but only a few military leaders; so the bureaucracy stands somewhat lower today than it was a few years ago, and the military oligarchy's standing is correspondingly higher.

But the Japanese bureaucracy is as broadly based and widely flung in present-day Japan as it was in pre-war Prussia, upon whose system it was modeled. Nothing short of revolution can replace it.

American citizens can understand the Japanese system more readily than before President Roosevelt took office. The Japanese Government for almost half a century has controlled every branch of its industry, banks and stock exchanges by a system of codes more far-reaching in their effects than any which President Roosevelt's "brain trust" dreamed of. The bureaucracy necessary to operate these codes as well as a half dozen government monopolies, railways, utilities, etc., naturally is immense. Every Japanese Government school-teacher is also a member of the carefully graded bureaucracy and government schools are designed as a training ground for bureaucrats.

Real Struggle

The real struggle for power in modern Japan always has been between the bureaucrats and the military, with political parties purely incidental to the struggle. Since the beginning of 1932 politicians have been almost completely ignored. They have struggled to get back some of the power their own corruption helped to lose for them, but have gotten nowhere. The policy has been settled by compromises between the military and the bureaucracy.

The change of Cabinet at the present time, therefore, has small significance, any more than a change of a single minister.

Those who felt that Dr. Koki Hirota's appointment as Foreign Minister meant a change of policy have been disappointed.

No one man can alter the present position unless he be a revolutionary dictator.

Old Rochester to Greet Its New York Namesake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 3—Mayors of the cities of Rochester, N. Y., and Rochester, Eng., which gave the former its name, will clasp hands at an international gathering of Americans, Canadians and British when Mayor John Jenner of Rochester, Eng., visits the centennial celebration here next month. The centennial date is reckoned from Rochester's incorporation as a city of 9000 in 1834.

Toronto, Ont., across the lake which also is celebrating its centennial year, will send a delegation here at the same time. Mayor Charles Stanton and a group of Rochester officials will make an official visit to Toronto on July 4.

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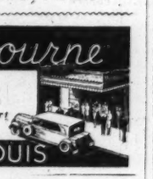
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Progress in Education

So You're Going Abroad!

How the Student Can Make the Most of Foreign Travel

By Dr. W. A. Berendsohn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

THERE are travelers who go right round the earth and return no wiser for the experience. They have floated on the stream of international traffic through great hotels, through those amusement centers which are the same in all countries, and which one must have seen so as to say one has been there; but they have made no contact whatever with the life of other nations and know nothing of their languages.

Even the student who sets out with the steady purpose to learn what will be of value to him later on, does well to realize that he has before him an unusual opportunity for growth. In the study of another people there are three stages which everyone must work through, and in each of them many a student sticks fast.

In the first stage one assimilates the many details of life which are different from what one has been accustomed to at home—for instance, if a German goes to Sweden he must pass people on the left instead of on the right; he must get used to the "Smörgasbord"; he must always address others in the third person and (by their title, etc. There are many people who regard their own customs as the only sane ones, and are repelled by all that is different, and they never survive this first stage, and press on to genuine understanding.

In the second stage one has got used to the hundred and one minor differences, and accepts them for what they are, a mere shell behind which are men of the same caliber as oneself—men who live the same life as their fellows overseas. This is a step forward in the direction of international understanding. But this observation is in itself superficial and unless one goes further it is apt to lead to serious misconceptions. Many who take a real interest in foreign travel advance to this stage but no further.

Learn the Language if Possible

Before one can make further progress one must learn something of the language, so that one is not dependent on the eye alone, but can ask questions and enjoy conversations. The traveler needs also to learn a little of the political, economic and cultural history of each country, so that he can judge what he sees, whether it be a town, a work of art or a great factory, in relation to its environment. To understand rightly the importance of social tendencies, political parties and economic combines, the student needs to know, not only their immediate appearance, but whether they are at the beginning or end of their development.

It is also of inestimable value to be well informed as to the whole development of one's own homeland, for then, and only then, can one reap the full value of the experience. The student then becomes conscious that the foreign country and its population is a giant organism, which in the course of centuries has developed differently from his own country and is held together by its own peculiar tendencies of race, education and culture. Every detail which had appeared new and striking is then seen as part of the necessary expression of a great whole in which all the business of daily life is colored by habits of thought which have grown up through centuries of communal effort. Likewise, every word of the new language gains new color and tone when seen in its historical setting. To value and love another nation's culture as the unified expression of its national character, without abating anything of one's own national feeling, is the most precious gain of foreign travel. There is practical gain also for later work as a manufacturer, importer, exporter, commercial traveler or carrier in having won through to this capacity for understanding another country as a great whole.

Mix With All Types

The writer learned these truths on his own journeys in England and America before the war, and in Scandinavian countries and Finland since the armistice. He has found that the capacity for understanding other nations deepens as each new experience provides more material for comparison. There are a few minor points which he has felt worthy of mention. Whether one is an economist and statistician or not, the official statistical yearbook of each country is one of the most valuable documents to study. Here one finds the answer to hundreds of questions which the average inhabitant cannot give, and if one has learned how to use the yearbook and its statistical tables he has an inexhaustible and fascinating fund of information at his disposal.

To get the best results from conversation one needs to mix with the most varied types and classes of people and gain some skill in getting people to open out. It is reasonably certain that each person has some subject in which he is keenly interested and on which he enjoys speaking, and it is best to lead him on to this question and let him speak freely. Once the ice is broken a wider range of subjects can be touched on and one soon learns all about his ways of living and his relation to his native country. Out of many such conversations, coupled with reading and personal observation, the student can gradually form an estimate of the general course of politics, economics and culture in the country.

There are marked differences between the nations, some of them traceable to traits of primitive ancestors, but most of them the product of the national history. When one has gained from personal observation and study a clear perception of the typical characteristics of another people, he will not accept without analysis those widespread generalities of criticism which float in the popular thought. He will be protected from many a false judgment and will be able to use his deeper perception in the practical work of his calling.

The above article is a free translation by G. F. Timpson from the Danish of Dr. W. A. Berendsohn of Copenhagen.

Class of Elementary School Children Attending a Home-made "Movie" of "The Three Bears," As Part of Their Enjoyment of Books.

International School Opened

Founded to Meet Need of German Refugees

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN THE autumn of last year the Society of Friends in London formed a committee to deal with the German refugee problem, and one important facet of this problem, the subject of education, soon occupied their attention. A number of teachers were among the refugees, and children who had left Germany with their parents. It was decided to try to provide work for a small proportion of the refugee teachers by opening a school in a country where the authorities would be sympathetically inclined and where the children would not be too far away from their own country. After eliminating Denmark and Switzerland as geographically unsuitable, it was decided to look for a suitable house in Holland. The Dutch authorities proved to be extremely helpful and so Dutch Friends approached Baron van Pallandt, who offered to rent his property, Castle Eerde, at a reduced rate. Funds were raised and an international board was formed comprising Quakers from England, Holland and Germany, an inspector of education from Amsterdam and a famous Dutch psychologist. As a result of this prompt and energetic action a new co-educational boarding school was opened at Castle Eerde, near Ommen, in April.

Castle Eerde is a stately eighteenth century house near the German frontier. It is a particularly fine example of Baroque architecture surrounded by a moat. The Baron has made the grounds into a bird sanctuary. The classrooms are in converted stabling and open out upon the gardens and playing fields. In this quiet and beautiful place fresh hope is being awakened in the refugees who, through no fault of their own, have suffered deeply.

© Star Publishing Trust, Eerde, Ommen

Castle Eerde, a Stately Eighteenth Century House Near the German Frontier, Is the Headquarters of the New International School.

International Character

The school has already demonstrated its international nature by accepting Dutch and French pupils, one Stateless child, and Dutch and English teachers, in addition to the refugees themselves. It is hoped that this international feature will continue to be one of the school's important aspects. More Dutch children are expected to enter as soon as certain regulations demanding the employment of a qualified Dutch teacher have been complied with. In the meantime lessons in the Dutch language are given daily, teachers and children attending the class together.

As there are few boarding schools in Holland this venture is regarded as an interesting experiment. An innovation, as uncommon in most European countries as in Holland, is the appointment of a woman as head. The eldest pupil is a boy of seventeen but the Board find their confidence well placed and feel the head is proving to be highly suitable both as to scholastic qualifications and as to personality—a fact that will be not at all surprising to parents and educators in the United States, where women are often heads of coeducational schools. Educational methods at Castle Eerde are on conference lines, a method popular in various continental schools. A child with marked intellectual gifts will not be debarred from preparation for higher education, but the fundamental aim of the school is to give a thorough training in crafts, and possibly in different trades, in order to fit the children for practical work in the future. Gardening, carpentering and domestic science are included. At present the children do their own housework and assist materially in the garden.

Equipped for Vocational Work

The school is fortunate in having a German gardener who, besides being thoroughly *au fait* with market gardening, is fully qualified as a teacher in a number of general subjects. A refugee cook complements the gardener's knowledge by being an expert on the right kinds of vegetables to grow for such an institution. The garden will be an independent venture, selling vegetables to the school. The wife of one of the masters happens to be a potter and in one of the outhouses she will continue her craft and also give lessons in it to the children.

Besides this practical grounding a further object in view is the effacing of the memory of racial animosities. The future position of the "non-Aryan" is one of the problems which, in microcosm, this school may help to solve. Two of the refugee children, for example, had been deeply interested in a Bible reading circle, but the discovery that a great-grandparent had been a Jew was made sufficient cause for their expulsion. It is hoped that the atmosphere and spirit of the school will destroy any sense of persecution which might otherwise remain in the consciousness of the children.

Raising Funds

Grants have been needed in founding the school—the teachers having been in some cases practically at the end of their resources and the parents uncertain as to their own future—but it is hoped that within a reasonable time the school shall be self-supporting. There will be accommodation and a staff to deal with some 65 children, and if there is a full complement of paying scholars it will be possible to care for a small additional number free. Fees at present are on a sliding scale: a certain figure is quoted on the prospectus, but parents are invited, if in a position to do so, to pay at a higher rate, optimism which, in fact, already has been justified.

Whether this undertaking can be tided over its initial stages depends on the generosity of the public. Approximately £1000 is required to set the school completely on its feet, and funds are being collected in England and elsewhere for this purpose.

Love of Books Taught Early

Children Who Won't Need to Ask 'What Shall I Do Now?'

By Frank R. Page

Superintendent of Schools, Sharon, Massachusetts.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH what means may the schools prepare young people for a wiser use of the increased leisure time which will result from changed economic and industrial conditions? This was the topic for discussion at one of the round table conferences in a Massachusetts superintendents' meeting held not long ago at Bridgewater.

Sharon's answer was Books. And here are some of the ways the Sharon schools are interesting their boys and girls in books and reading:

First of all we undertake not to be "schoolish" about it. You know, "For tomorrow's lesson you will take the next twenty pages and look up all the allusions and all the definitions, and write a page composition on this and that and keep in mind that written test we're going to have next week and so on and on." No, that is the way to kill interest and liking. And the reason why books are written is to be liked—and consequently to be read.

So we'll assume that since pupils are regular boys and girls, that teacher is a regular human being too, someone who is very close to her class who likes and honestly understands young people—perhaps a big assumption, but a necessary one.

The first thing is to get them young—the pupils I mean. So for the present we are confining our efforts largely to the lower grades, the first six or seven. And we have been unusually successful in developing in most of these boys and girls a real liking for books, a liking that I know will persist and continue.

Introducing the Authors

How? First, some of the incidental ways: For many years we have maintained a course of lectures financed by the sale of tickets to parents, but to which pupils are admitted free, for we regard this as an integral part of their education. In the course we always try to have an author or two of good books for young people. For instance, we have had Hugh Lofting, author of the "Dr. Dolittle" books; Padraic Colum, whose retelling of classic tales is unsurpassed; Carl Sandburg, poet and lover of children; Thornton Burgess, writer of nature books; Dhan Gopal Mukerji, young Americanized Hindu who writes extraordinarily vivid tales and whose "Gay Neck," a few years ago, won the Newberry medal for the best book for young people of that year—and many others. We always have on sale these authors' books, on which we make a profit which is added to our library fund, and the authors always willingly autograph copies. This offers a wonderful opportunity for arousing interest in books through personal contact with the author, for almost always the authors spend a day with us visiting in the classrooms and meeting and talking with individual groups of boys and girls. How many times after one of these visits I have heard expressions like, "Gee, wasn't he swell! I'm going to read all the books he's written!"

Next, during Children's Book Week, which comes the second week in November, we always have some form of celebration arranged to interest our young people in reading. Two years ago in Sharon we had what we called a Book Advertisement Contest. To the winners we offered prizes of books. This was the idea: Each pupil selected a book he liked and by any device he could think of by drawing or painting, or wording, he undertook to make his chosen book sound so attractive that someone else would want to read it. Almost every pupil entered from grade four up, and it aroused tremendous interest and enthusiasm when the winning "advertisements" and honorable mentions were put on exhibition.

Book Reports Are for Children

Incidentally in book reports made by pupils on their reading we always seek to avoid two pitfalls. One is the type that conforms to a printed form. You know, "Who is the main character? Quote an effective description. What part interested you most?" That is terribly cut and dried and unnatural and artificial. Just as is the kind written to impress teachers, like one I remember written by a little fourth grader who said: "The 'Rose and the Ring,' is a very nice book. I liked it very much." So much was for the teacher's benefit.

He intended to make a hit with her. And then he made an awful slip and added, "Only the words were so hard that I did not understand it." No, in Sharon our book reports are directed to the pupils, not to the teacher. In them we try to get an honest opinion and consequently a guide to other pupils for their reading. "If you think the book is no good," we advise, "say so and don't let other pupils waste their time on it, or if it is good tell the class about it and try to get them to enjoy it too." Here, for example, is an excerpt from an honest-to-goodness report by a little second grader, "I liked 'Johnny T. Bear' better than any book I ever read. I liked it because Johnny was a toy and he could make things be alive. He made a candy house and he came from the toy store on a little wind-up train." And here is one from grade eight. "'The Sea Devil.' This narrative by the daring German sea rover, Count Felix von Luckner, whose impressive exploits during the late war are absolutely true, is vigorously and effectively told. Dramatic and hair-raising experiences while running the British blockade hold your entire enthusiasm. Read it."

During Book Week last November we stirred up the whole town with what we called a "Find Out Contest" which had to do with authors, books and characters in them. Here for example are a dozen: Who ate 169 pancakes? What is a pushmi pullyu? Who wrote the story of "The Three Bears"? What was the last novel to win the Pulitzer prize? To whom has the Nobel prize for literature just been awarded? Who wrote "Waterless Mountain"? What does the book, "The Winged Horse," deal with? What is the lesson in "A Message to Garcia"? Who wrote "The Wind in the Willows"? What is wrong in this name, "Hans Christian Anderson"? What does the book "Black on White" tell about? What book deals with a submarine before submarines were really used? Which is correct: Harper's Magazine, Harpers' Magazine, or Harpers Magazine? There were 75 in all and every pupil from grade four up was given a mimeographed copy with instructions that they could use any means of finding out the answers except asking teachers. They did. Our library was besieged. Parents took days off and visited with their offspring the Boston Library. For a whole week the questions were a topic of conversation whenever and wherever parents and pupils got together. It accomplished untold good in interesting almost our whole community in books—and that of course is what we are trying to do.

In December

For the last two years for our December Parent-Teacher meeting we secured a collection of books from the Book Shop for Boys and Girls in Boston and a speaker who was an authority on books for young people, Mrs. Hazel McCann of Belmont, who gave us all much appreciated advice on the choice of books suitable for Christmas presents, illustrating her talk with the books in the exhibit.

Then we had an idea! With the Book Shop's permission, we kept the collection until Christmas and had a regular book shop of our own. This was put in charge of the commercial department's salesmanship class who entered on the job of practical salesmanship with enthusiasm, and who turned over a substantial profit, as a result of their efforts, to our library fund.

The specific solution of our problem—how to interest young people in reading, and how to guide them toward good reading—we have found in our class-room libraries. We have one now in each of our second, third, fourth and fifth grades, and we hope gradually to extend them. Using all the advice, all the books on children's reading we know of, all the knowledge we can command, we have tried to select as good a collection of books for each of these grades as we know how to get together. Books for children fall into two categories—books we superior beings think they ought to like, and books they really do like. Fortunately the categories overlap, and it is from that overlapping territory that we tried to make the selection. I wish there were time to tell you about some of the lovely books we chose. I must just tell you the names of a dozen of my favorites for the younger children. They are "Little Black Sambo," "The Tale of Peter Rabbit," Leslie Brooks' Mother Goose entitled "Ring o' Roses," "The Story of Dr. Dolittle," "To and Again," "When We Were Very Young," "Millions of Cats," "Junket is Nice," "Just So Stories," "The Wonderful Locomotive," "Uncle Remus, His Songs and Sayings," and "Johnny Crew's Garden."

Library Corner

In each room we have a library corner, with a table and chairs, a bulletin board with pupil-made posters and colored book jackets—and the book chart. On the book chart, down the side is the list of children's names, and across the top the list of the books. The chart is lined off in little squares. When a child reads a book and makes a book report he is recorded on the chart opposite his name and under the title. Does it work? You never saw more enthusiastic groups of little readers. I step into a second-grade room and am surrounded. "Oh Mr. Page, come and see how many books I've read." Or, "Can't we have some more Peter Rabbit books?" And don't tell me that a taste for reading begun in these lower grades doesn't persist. It does. Today I can think of hardly a pupil in our first five grades who doesn't read and doesn't love to read. And I believe they will keep on.

In closing I want to mention just a few guides to children's reading. First and foremost is a good bookshop. There are several well-known children's bookshops in the United States and one of the best is the Bookshop for Boys and Girls at 264 Boylston Street in Boston. The shop publishes a little magazine called The Horn Book, which is a sort of junior literary review and which is an excellent aid in keeping up with the best in children's literature. Then the Books supplement of the New York Sunday Herald Tribune has an excellent juvenile section edited by May Lamberton Becker, who, by the way, in the Readers' Guide columns in the same magazine will answer questions about books. Here are five excellent books on children's reading with fine lists. Terman and Lima's "Children's Reading," published by Appleton; Gardner and Ramsey's "Handbook of Children's Literature," published by Scott, Foresman; "What Children Like to Read," published by Rand, McNally; "Realms of Gold," by Bertha Mahoney, former director of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, published by Doubleday; and "The Right Book for the Right Child."

When parents ask for suggestive book lists I know of nothing better than the one entitled "The Bookshelf for Boys and Girls," published by the Publishers Weekly and obtainable free through any good bookshop.

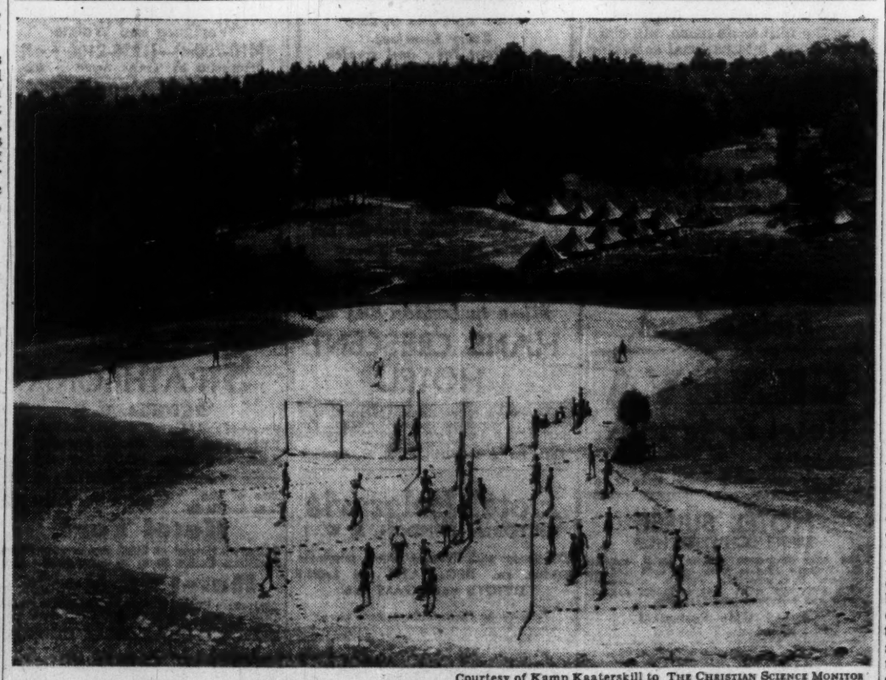
Once I got ambitious, bought a few hundred copies of this at a very modest price, wrote and printed a special preface called a Guide to Good Books for Boys and Girls, had a special cover designed and printed and circulated among all our parents where I know it was profitably used. That happened to be a private school of which I was the headmaster, and of course it was a good bit of advertising for us. But I don't know why public schools couldn't similarly use the same list to advantage.

Game Preservation Attracts Students

State College, Penna.

An increasing number of students at the Pennsylvania State College, especially forestry students, are electing courses in game preservation. Prof. J. A. Ferguson has said. Wild animal conservation, birds and bird life, game management, forest zoölogy and fur farming are some of the courses that have been developed in recent years at Penn State in response to demands and needs of these students, Professor Ferguson said.

"Forests are no longer managed for growing timber alone," he said. "They are being handled increasingly as playgrounds of the people, especially the state and national forests. Thousands visit these forests annually for recreation and to hunt and fish, so that the development of game management must parallel the development of forest management. We have found that foresters well versed in both fields are in demand as managers of game preserves, and with state and federal services."



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The Home Forum

Digression Around an Enameled Plaque

THE treasures of my friend, the Collector, had kept me entertained for an entrancing afternoon. As I took my leave, he laid a restraining hand on my arm. "Wait a moment," he said, "I still have something to show you."

Thus speaking, he opened the inlaid door of a rare cabinet out of which he took an enameled plaque on which all manner of crayfish, eels, and cockleshells gleamed and writhed with an almost startling naturalness; he laid it reverently on a table before me.

"It is believed," said the Collector in awed tones, "to be a Bernard Palissy."

"Then it surely must be very valuable," I exclaimed.

"No doubt," he answered, "but to me its greatest interest lies in its spiritual value. For me it is a symbol of the highest moral virtues man can boast of."

And seeing that I looked uncomprehending, the Collector added, gently stroking the translucent back of a darting lizard:

"Bernard Palissy was not only an artist of genius who rediscovered and perfected the lost art of ceramics; he was also a great philosopher and a still greater man. His life serves as an outstanding example of patient effort and unswerving faith."

The Collector paused a moment as if to collect his thoughts; then he proceeded and called out of the past the figure of the stanch old Huguenot who allowed neither circumstances nor king to break him.

* * *

Bernard Palissy was born of humble parentage in 1499, or as some will have it, in 1510, at La Chamelle-Biron, a small township in the southwest of France. It is believed that in childhood he worked in a tile kiln where he learned to make ordinary tiles, bricks and jars such as those we still see in use in the south of France. As he manipulated the earth and saw fire harden and transform the objects he had molded, he dreamed of the wonderful enameled figures with which he would decorate his future works.

Palissy next became apprentice in a glass foundry at Agen, where he practiced the delicate art of painting on glass and of assembling stained glass windows. In order to practice successfully this art of "portraiture," as it was called in the sixteenth century, the young man soon became expert in lineal drawing and in making plans which led him to learn the secrets of land surveying. He thus equipped himself with two distinct means of livelihood which stood him in good stead in future years. Moreover thanks to the interest taken in him by the then powerful organizations of wardenships and masterships, young Palissy received what was, at that time, a liberal education, a privilege which he was clever enough to put to the best possible advantage.

When he deemed himself sufficiently skilled in his profession as glass painter, he made—as was the custom among workmen in those days—a tour of France, which he extended later to Germany. He journeyed staff in hand from the Pyrénées to the Netherlands, from Brittany to the Rhine, and beyond, earning his living as he went as painter on glass and land surveyor.

After extensive travels, Palissy returned to Saintes where he married in 1535. He was then obliged to work hard to support an ever-growing family, and for several years he depended entirely on what he could earn with his painting on glass.

* * *

One day, however, Francis I, who needed money, decided to establish a tax on salt. So he sent the Marshal of Montmorency at the head of a detachment of troops, to levy this tax in the Saintonge, where were large salt marshes. The Marshal, who wished to establish this tax on as just a basis as possible, ordered that the salt marshes be measured. Bernard Palissy was intrusted with this work, which was comparatively well-paid. Thus relieved of anxiety for the immediate future, Palissy decided to try and rediscover the secret of the lost art of majolica. Seeing that glassware was no longer in great demand, he reflected that, if he could discover how to make enamels, it would be possible for him to create "earthenware vessels and other things of a fine ordinance, because God had given (him) some understanding of drawing. And from that moment," he adds, "I began to search for enamels as a man that searches in darkness."

He started by pounding all kinds of different substances, which could be spread on pieces of pottery, and had them baked by his friends who were potters or glass-blowers. At first, the results were negative. Then he built a furnace of his own invention; and, after several years of ceaseless work, he succeeded in making white enamel which was, in his belief, "the foundation of all enamels." Greatly elated and encouraged, he immediately set to work to discover the secret of making colored enamels. At last, after sixteen years of unremitting effort, Palissy had the satisfaction of taking out of the oven a perfect specimen of those "rustic pieces" for which he was to become celebrated.

* * *

But other trials awaited him. Palissy, who had long since embraced the Reformed Faith, was one of the first victims of the religious wars. He was seized and imprisoned at Bordeaux, and would have been put to death but for the timely intervention of his patron, the Duke of Montmorency. The latter appointed him "Inventor of the Rustic Figurines of the King," and thus placed him beyond the reach of the Bordeaux jurisdiction.

In Paris, whither he was called by his new appointment, Palissy was protected by the Queen mother, Catherine de Medici, who gave him a part of the emplacement occupied by the Palace of the Tuileries in which to construct his ovens There Bernard Palissy worked for some time in comparative safety.

Having now more leisure, he turned to philosophy and natural science. To his distress, he understood neither Latin nor Greek, and yet he would have given much to know if the philosophers of antiquity explained "the book of nature" in the same way as he understood it. He, therefore, conceived the ingenious idea of organizing lectures to be given in presence of the most eminent men of the time, men capable of testing his theories and contradicting his remarks in case he were mistaken But, he adds gratefully, "thanks be to my God, never man contradicted me by a single word, during the lessons I gave in Lent 1575."

The "lessons" were resumed by him in his "Admirable Discourses." published in 1580, and it is probable that the advanced ideas contained in them alarmed certain opinions. The hatred of the theologians, which had been so long in abeyance, broke out anew against him. He was arrested in 1588 and thrown into the Bastille by order of the Sixteen, those fanatical leaders of the League, who clamored that he should be burned at the stake. Henri III was, however, unwilling to deliver Palissy into the hands of his enemies and promised pardon if Palissy adjured his faith. "I am so sorely pressed by the Guise and by my people," he said, "that I am *constrained* to deliver you into the hands of my enemies. Tomorrow you will be burnt at the stake unless you abjure."

Palissy bowed his head. "Sire," he answered simply, "I am ready to give the rest of my life to the glory of God. You have told me several times that you had pity of me. Now, in my turn, I have pity on you who have pronounced those words: 'I am *constrained*.' Those are not words worthy of a king, Sire, and those are words which neither you nor the Guises will ever succeed in making me utter. I know how to die."

Henri III answered nothing, but to his honor he did not abandon his old servant to the fanaticism of his enemies. Palissy remained in the Bastille, where he passed away about a year later.

The Collector paused. He picked up the magnificent enamel plaque that glowed like a superb jewel and replaced it in the cabinet. Then he added quietly:

"Truly the greatest discovery Bernard Palissy made was, in the words of Lamartine, 'Not his art but his God—the end and object of all perfect art. . . . He gave his youth for his profession, his house for his art, his old age, liberty and freedom for his God.'

"Such was Palissy—a great and noble man."

MARC LOGE.

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Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Carp Leaping": A Kakemono by Kokei, Japanese Realist of the Eighteenth Century

"AMBITION" epitomizes the story of this Japanese painting of the carp leaping up a waterfall. To the Oriental, the action of the carp in hurdling obstacles in the path which leads to the fulfillment of its destiny is an example for all ambitious youths to emulate.

Kokei, who painted this kakemono, belonged to the realistic school of painting which flourished in Kyoto in the latter half of the eighteenth century. In Kokei's day, it was given the name of the Shijo School (Fourth Street School), after the street on which Okyo, the founder, lived. Okyo was one of the great revolutionaries in the history of Japanese art. His School was no academy; but it was, instead, a group of men sharing a common point of view toward art. Adherents of the Shijo School are living in Japan today.

The men of the Shijo School who followed the lead of Okyo were well versed in the Chinese classics, in painting and poetry; yet they turned from those traditional interpretations directly to nature, depicting the spirit of animals, birds, fish, and flowers with a realism unknown to the T'ang and Sung masters of China, or to the Ashakaga painters of Japan of the fifteenth century, in whom the spirit of symbolism prevailed.

Nassau Blue

Travelers to Nassau venture to say that their most vivid memory is the color of the water. It is known as the bluest in the world, but no description can sufficiently emphasize the extent of that superlative. . . . The blue of the sky reflects the color of the water, and the blue of the water draws its beauty from the radiance of the sky, and the color of both is repeated in the life that exists beneath the surface. In the marine sea gardens which may be viewed through glass-bottom boats, there are fish the blue of the heavens, the blue of the sea, and even some forms of plant life carry the Nassau blue in their veins. Sea feathers, sea fans, sea fingers, wave in water currents as leaves of trees flutter in the breeze, and you will have no difficulty imagining you are in an airplane. The hum of the motor of the boat might be the hum of a plane, and you can see the fish dart in and out of mysterious caverns of coral rock as they are frightened by the strange noise and sight above, much as would a person unacquainted with the modern airplane. Sea urchins, impudent-looking fish whose black prongs must make them unpopular in their world, are strangely indifferent to the putter of the motor and the queer looking species who gaze down on them. Broad stretches of sea grass resemble prairie grass, and the expanse of white sand from time to time seems to be a most inviting beach. The water is so clear that you almost forget that the medium between you and the view is water instead of air.—From "Bahamas: Isles of June," by MAJOR H. MACLACHLAN BELL. (New York: McBride.)

Moments Musical

Ferruccio Busoni

(This is the seventh in a series of articles which appear each Wednesday upon the Home Forum Page.)

AN ITALIAN who lived almost all his life in Germany, unlike Wagner and Liszt who loved to live in Italy, Busoni was a great pianist, composer, and conductor. He had a marvelous technique and a grandiose style, and was a great teacher

A Hungarian pianist, Theodor Szántó, told me in Budapest a few years ago that Busoni had an ingenious method of teaching octaves. Szántó worked with Busoni as a young man. Busoni made him get a pencil exactly the length of an octave and hold it first between the thumb and fifth finger and do octave passages; then between the thumb and the fourth, and so on—even between thumb and second finger.

After one has done this, mere octaves played in the usual manner seem easy indeed.

Busoni then advised Szántó to imagine always in octave playing that he was dealing with a sixth. This is clever, because it keeps one from flattening out one's hand so much, from a sense of having to reach. "Then," Szántó said, "I wrote Busoni an octave study, all on the black keys, on a Chinese theme." Szántó gave this to me to learn. It is amusing, and very helpful. I have played it in many concerts with success. It is called *Etude Orientale*.

Löwe has some fine octave studies, as has Leschetizky. Pupils may as well play beautiful ones as mere exercises. In working on octaves, take one at a time, perfectly free from the shoulder no stiffness in forearm or wrist.

Then take two successive octaves with one impulse. In other words, make one effort with a bounce to the next octave. Then try them in groups of threes and fours, and then sixes. (Playing with both hands, contrary motion is also very helpful with these groups.)

Busoni's arrangement of Bach's organ music for piano is very valuable to the pianist. Take the more simple one of the Choral Preludes, "Lord, I call on thee," "Awake, the voice commands," or "Rejoice ye Christians." These are in Book I, Breitkopf edition. These are very appropriate to begin a program.

Busoni wrote a piano concerto which Egon Petri, the eminent Dutch pianist, a life-long friend of his, played in London a few months ago. Petri assured me in Boston, recently, that it is a glorious work. It may soon be brought to general attention in America.

SONYA MICHELL.

Nocturne

The shortest night of all the year,
I sat and watched the fireflies
And the pale moon nearing its fullest measure.
Then suddenly the scented summer seemed
To wane before my eyes, and in the sky
I saw another, brighter moon,
Surrounded by a host of wintry stars,
Shining on glistening fields of snow.

LOUISE DARCY.

Vale-of-Paradise

The seat in the Gardens was made to hold five. When the little lady arrived, four large people were already sunning themselves upon it.

"Shove up!" ordered the man beneath the bowler hat.

There was a slight movement, and the little lady sat down.

"Thank you," she said.

"That's all right," murmured the man beneath the bowler hat. "Grand day," and promptly went to sleep.

The sky between the trees was a vivid blue—peculiarly vivid for London—and the air vibrated with heat. Children's voices mingled with the hum of an airplane, high above the city. Gradually the conversation on the seat merged in an intermittent hum.

"Valparaiso — Vale-of-Paradise — that's the place."

The little lady sat up with a jerk. The man on her left was talking of his travels; talking in extravagant terms, as people do when they have the field all to themselves.

* * *

"Valparaiso," she echoed beneath her breath; and, as if there was magic in the word, the town she had known as a child stretched itself suddenly before her, familiar—so familiar, with the dusty road leading away from the houses to the quiet valley beyond.

In a second of time she is there again, her face toward the hills, her feet leaving little marks in the dust behind her as she moves forward. At the side of the road an old woman, with a *manto* round her shoulders, squats over a charcoal fire frying *empanadas*. The scent of cooking is heavy in the air; a picturesque dark man, with a colored *poncho* falling from his shoulders who balances on his head a large, flat basket piled high with bright yellow cooked corn, sniffs it as he pauses to talk.

The road winds on through the cool, quiet valley to the foot of the hills, where a mountain stream is forded by stepping-stones. There were times during the rainy season when this same gentle stream was converted into a torrent, incapable of being crossed even on horseback, thrilling times for the family that lived on the hilltop, and was forced to receive its meat and bread in sacks that were hurled across the water What moments of tense excitement those had been! What speculation as to whether the sacks would land safely or be caught in the torrent and carried out to sea!

* * *

In the heat of the day the hillside is aflame with Californian poppies; but, as evening draws on, they close their petals to sleep in the loveliness of the cool air. Here the lattice gate, covered with rambler roses, and here the old oak tree spreading its great arms. What games were played in those strong, twisted branches! Each child had its own particular nook, a hidden, leaf-covered sanctuary with peeps of blue sky above and blue periwinkles below; with the pleasant sound of running water through the garden, and the unforgettable scent of orange blossom and heliotrope.

There is a double row of orange trees lining one of the garden paths, and there are loquat trees, too. In the old days the children gathered the oranges, sun-warmed and overflowing with juice, and climbed the loquat trees to eat the fruit. On the side of the hill they built their bamboo huts, with real doors and windows, and played entrancing games with a family of dolls, big French dolls sent out from Europe.

A winding path leads up to the plateau on the hilltop, and here stands the large bungalow itself, with its green shutters and white veranda. How vivid is the purple of the bougainvillea in the shining sunlight; how delicious the scent of the wistaria running beneath the windows!

One can sit on the veranda and listen to the wind rustling the leaves of the great eucalyptus trees that stand like sentinels on the edge of the plateau. Beyond lies the valley, stretching to the distant hills and the sea. It is good to rest here awhile, to rest and think and remember, while the evening light loses itself in the shadows and the sky is suddenly ablaze with stars. From the garden below comes the croaking of frogs, mingled with the sigh of the wind, the whisper of running water and the strangely mournful wail as the dogs, sitting in the center of the patio, throw back their heads and bay the moon.

* * *

Between the trees comes the echoing cry of the Keepers, "All out! All out!"

The little lady opens her eyes with a start. The seat is empty, the sun has gone, and a cool late wind is running along the Flower Walk and up and down the shadowy paths.

D. C.

Maeterlinck, the Philosopher

Le Trésor des Humbles is in some respects the most important, as it is certainly the most purely beautiful, of Maeterlinck's works. Limiting himself as he did in his plays to the rendering of certain sensations, and to the rendering of these in the most disembodied way possible, he did not permit himself to indulge either in the weight of wisdom or the adornment of beauty, each of which would have seemed to him (perhaps wrongly) as an intrusion. Those web-like plays, a very spider's work of filminess, allowed you to divine behind them one who was after all a philosopher rather than a playwright. The philosopher could but be divined, he was never seen. In these essays he has dropped the disguise of his many masks. Speaking without intermediary, he speaks more directly, with a more absolute abandonment of every convention of human reserve, except the reserve of an extreme fastidiousness in the choice of words simple enough and sincere enough to convey exactly his meaning, more spontaneously, it would seem, than any writer since Emerson. From Emerson he has certainly learned much; he has found, for instance, the precise form in which to say what he has to say, in little essays, not, indeed, so disconnected as Emerson's, but with a like care to say something very definite in every sentence, so that that sentence might stand by itself, without its context, as something more than a mere part of a paragraph. . . . The book might well become the favorite reading of those persons to whom beauty must come with a certain dogmatism, if it is to be accepted for what it is. It reveals the inner life, with a simplicity which would seem the most obvious if it were not the rarest of qualities. It denies nothing, but it asserts many things, and it asserts nothing which has not been really seen.—ARTHUP SYMONS, in "Dramatis Personæ." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Phantom Sunset

A phantom sunset towers
Where the city columns stand,
And they turn to cliffs of vapor
In a cloud-and-shadow land.

Slowly the west is crimsoned,
And as the dusk slips down
A dream-like glory haloes
The stone-and-iron town.—

Till, musing in the twilight,
I cannot quite decide
If steel and brick be solid
Or only the mists abide.

STANTON A. COBLENTZ.

Declarations of Independence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a great day in American history when on July 4, 1776, the colonies' Declaration of Independence was adopted. That treasured document of the American people, with its deep meaning, should inspire the appreciation and gratitude of all thinking people. National independence is a great thing; and when all men learn how to free themselves from mental bondage—bondage to fear, envy, hatred, suspicion, and selfishness—then will the day of independence indeed be truly celebrated by the world as well as by the United States of America. What a glorious experience to learn, as did Paul centuries ago, of "the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free," in which to "stand fast" and not be "entangled again with the yoke of bondage"!

It takes more than a knowledge that one is humanly free-born to bring true freedom, for something more than a casual recognition of liberty is required if one is to have that liberty which every honest heart desires. Mary Baker Eddy says, "Love is the liberator" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 225). What but a right understanding of God as Love, and of man as Godlike, can bring enduring freedom and perfect liberty? Can anyone who has had a glimpse of this true status of man ever again believe that an imperfect and fettered mortal is man? God, who is infinite Love, and who knows no evil, created man to express God-given dominion over all the earth.

Mrs. Eddy broke the fetters of a physical condition, said to be incurable, as she read in the Bible an account of the healing of a man sick of the palsy. What a glorious day of independence dawned for her as she found herself healed through spiritual means after human help had failed!

How many others have since been healed through the study of her textbook, Science and Health, and the application of its teachings! Testimonies given in Christian Science churches the world over, and those published in the periodicals issued by The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston, bear positive proof that this Science is healing all manner of disease, and is bringing liberty to the sons of men.

Every day can be a day of independence. "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence," Mrs. Eddy has declared (Science and Health, p. 106). Each day fetters of limitation, bondage to bad habits of thought, word or deed, are being broken through the understanding that God, good, is the only power. Fear, an element in any kind of bondage, begins to disappear as God's ever-presence and omnipotence are recognized. The many phases of lack of ability or capacity, those insidious suggestions of mortal belief that would tempt and torment a willing worker, fall away for want of support as one steadfastly recognizes man as the image of God.

The world needs to be freed from its bondage to fear, greed, dishonesty, lust. Now is the world witnessing the uncertainty of material treasures and hopes and plans; but many have learned during this adverse experience that their extremity is God's opportunity to set them free. After all, what are world problems but an aggregation of the wants and woes of individuals? "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein." Ignorance of this truth is what causes men to turn aside from God and worship man-made idols, as did the Israelites in the wilderness.

Jesus brought to the world a perfect example of true sonship. He preached the gospel of man's unity with God, and lived and proved it day by day. He understood and manifested the Christ, and by lifting up the Christ rescued men from the illusion that they lived in or were governed by matter. He sent the seventy disciples forth to preach this gospel; and when they returned with joy over their victories he said to them, "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

So today, liberty and freedom, joyful victory and certain triumph, come not from personal achievement but from beholding the Christ, the true idea of God. Each person who starts on his day's journey with a clear concept of man's unity with God, and of God's presence and power and protection being always at hand, and who holds to this throughout the day, is certain to return at evening with joy. Mrs. Eddy has given this clue to freedom (Pulpit and Press, p. 3): "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love." This, surely, is our Declaration of Independence!

On Behalf of "Gösta Berling"

In the spring of 1890 the women's paper "Idun" offered a prize in a competition for novels. Selma's sister urged her to compete. She shrank back from lack of confidence; but at the last moment she decided to finish and send in five chapters, which formed something of a whole. That was at the end of July. In November she received one day, in Landskrona, a remarkable telegram containing only the words "Joyous Congratulations," and signed by three old college friends. Next day she found in the Stockholm *Dagblad* a small notice announcing that she had won the prize. After twenty-five years of dreaming and longing, after ten years of struggle with the stirring material gathered in her home-land, she had had her first success. Now life really began for her. . .

On the Prize Committee had sat Frithjof Hellberg and Johann Nordling of "Idun" with three others. "We were all, individually, carried away by the magic power of the mysterious story teller, to whom the whole world was soon to listen. All joyously agreed that a new star of wondrous, multicolored radiance had risen in our literary heavens, then only too thinly strewn with light!" wrote Johann Nordling later. The decision was unanimous and immediate. The country was wearying of the naturalistic style, and the year 1891 is thus a turning point in Swedish literary history.

At first matters went slowly. The book was finished in August, 1891, and published at Christmas by "Idun." The reception by the press was not entirely sympathetic and the sale was not particularly good. In 1892 a Danish edition appeared. There for over twenty years the critic Georg Brandes had ruled with almost unlimited authority.

A man of boundless love of life, enamoured of every kind of intellectual activity, he rendered great service by opposing with all his force the deadening effect of subordinating modern work to the standards of an earlier day. He put forth the whole of his powers on behalf of "Gösta Berling." The results were felt in Sweden, so that in 1895 a new edition appeared. At the same time Selma Lagerlöf, who had returned to her teaching in Landskrona and already feared that the old story would begin again, received a travelling scholarship from King Oskar and Prince Eugen. Both were exceptionally good friends of the arts; the King had himself published verses dedicated to the Fleet, and Prince Eugen is today one of the outstanding painters of Sweden. Recognition from such a quarter removed the last barriers from the path, and Selma Lagerlöf went rapidly forward to the highest honors.—From "Selma Lagerlöf." Adapted from the German of WALTER A. BERENDSOHN by GEORGE F. TYMPSON. (London: Ivor Nicholson.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Trading in Metal Shares Main Feature of Listless Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Dealings Are Unimportant And Restricted

Mild Demand for Mining Shares About Only Trading Feature

By Forrest Price

Patience is the most needful thing in the stock market today.

There has been a lot of watchful waiting and still more is necessary.

Stocks scarcely moved today. Same sort of performance as yesterday and other days in the past.

And yet a slightly more cheerful tone was discernible. This may have been due to the upturn in wheat prices and the realization on part of traders and investors that the market has acted pretty well in face of a great deal of unfavorable developments over the last few months.

Higher prices were marked up for some of the leading mining shares, including Cerro de Pasco, Dome Mines, Howe Sound, U. S. Smelting and American Smelting.

A few miscellaneous issues got up more than a point. Among them were Curtis Publishing, du Pont and one or two others.

Some others fell off slightly. Many were unchanged.

Total sales 375,000 shares.

There also was a better tone to the market for bonds. But trading was light, especially in the corporate issues. Liens of Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Duquesne Light and Youngstown Sheet & Tube were in better demand at slightly improved prices. This betterment was somewhat offset by fractional losses in International Telephone 5s, Allegheny Corporation 5s of 1950, American Smelting 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Among the commodities wheat prices moved higher and closed firm. Corn was off slightly. Oats were irregular. Cotton rallied.

The unexpected is the only sure thing sure to happen in the stock market. Anyone who can forecast with any degree of accuracy what stocks are going to do in the immediate future is a prophet with honor even in his own country.

In other words, there does not seem to be anyone who can predict the day-to-day price movements. For a long time past the market has more frequently gone contrary to the opinions of professional forecasters.

The market is thin. It takes little selling to send stocks down and not much buying to advance them. As a general thing, the movements have been without any significance whatever.

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—The heat, the humidity, the Fourth of July holiday and various other influences combined today to hold the stock market in a narrow and extremely dull trading range.

The majority of speculators who might have been active gave the boardrooms a wide berth, and floor members accounted for the greater part of the scattered dealings. A few issues showed firming tendencies, but the list, as a whole, was in a slumberous mood.

Smelting Shares Up

Shares of U. S. Smelting, ex-dividend, got up 2 points, and Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound and American Smelting were moderately higher. Du Pont rose a point. Great Western Sugar, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Chrysler, Case, N. Y. Central and Union Pacific steadied.

Such issues as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Western Union, Goodyear, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe, General Motors, Pennsylvania, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, Allied Chemical and Columbia Carbon were unchanged to slightly lower.

As market motivators, the new exchange control commission, federal regulation, the drop in steel prices and production, the railroad pension law, the farm mortgage moratorium measure and the German political situation appeared to have dwindled in immediate importance.

Bond Trading Light

There was generally better action today in sections of the bond market which in the previous session gave way to weakness.

A little carryover selling in low price rail issues brought prices down a bit more, but as a whole the corporate list was fairly steady, and German obligations showed a better resistance to selling, prompted by disorders in the Reich.

Transfers were small through the forenoon trading. Some of the high grade corporate issues like American Telephone 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Texas Corp. 5s were offered at small concessions from the previous finals notwithstanding reports of a broad and active investment demand for the new issue of Pennsylvania Railroad 4½s.

German Government 5½s made a small gain during the early trading, but the 7s, off a major fraction, duplicated their 1934 low. Other foreign issues were lightly traded, with prices steady.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	26¾	29¾	Manhattan	30¼	33½
City	28¼	31¼	Public	33¾	36¾
Commercial	144	152	Trade Bank	27	29
Fifth Av	1020	1060	Yorkville	25½	28½
First, N Y	1620	1720			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	62	66	Fulton	340	375
Bk NY&T	360	400	Guaranty	353	375
Bronx		6	Irving	16½	18½
Cn Hanover	125	129	New York	105	110
Chemical	39	42	M'facturers	20¾	23¾
County	39¾	41¾	Title Guar	7½	9½
Empire	18¼	20¼	Unit States	1695	1795

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First N Y	33½	35½	Second Nat	95	110
N Shawmut	20½	23½			

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	41¾	43¾	Harris T&S	185	200
First Nat	96	100	Northern Tr	385	400

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	39¾	41¾	Home	24¼	26¼
Am Alliance	18¼	20¼	North River	20½	22½
Gt Amercn	19¾	21¾	Spgfld Fire	98	101
Hartford	52	55	U S Fire	38	41

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	July 3	July 2
106⅛	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	100	98	98	98	98	
11⅛	6⅝	..	Adams Express	600	8½	8	8½	8½	
33⅛	17¾	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2100	21	20¾	21	20½	
5¼	2½	..	Allegheny Corp	500	3	2½	2¾	2¾	
18½	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	12½	12½	12½	12¾	
180¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	500	130¼	129½	129½	131	
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	300	15	15	15	14¾	
55⅝	43½	2	Amerada	200	50	50	50	50½	
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	300	21½	21	21½	20¾	
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	12½	12½	12½	13¼	
72⅞	48½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	67¼	67	67	67⅛	
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	300	26¼	26	26		
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1500	96	95¼	96	95⅝	
33⅞	18¾	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	20	20	20		
60⅜	46¾	3	Am Chicle	200	55⅝	55	55	55½	
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	33½	33½	33½	33	
5	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	400	8½	8	8½	8½	
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	19	19	19	20	
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	700	6	6	6	6	
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	500	37	36⅞	36⅞		
11	6½	..	Am International	300	7¾	7½	7¾	7½	
1½	¾	..	Am La France	200	¾	¾	¾	1	
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	600	8¼	8	8	6	
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	2800	9¾	8¾	9¼	8¾	
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	600	9	9	9		
27⅜	18	..	Am Metal	900	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23½	
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	7	6¾	6¾	7	
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1000	17½	17	17	17¼	
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	20	19¾	19¾	20	
17¾	12	..	Am Radiator	400	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	18¼	17⅞	18¼	17¾	
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	500	1	1	1	1	
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	23	23	23	23	
51¼	38¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3200	42¼	41¾	41⅝	41½	
125	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	125	125	125		
94⅜	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	95¾	95¾	98¾	95½	
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	16¼	15	16¼	15½	
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1800	113½	113	113	113½	
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	500	20	19¾	20	19¾	
17¾	8½	..	Am Woolen	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼	
83¾	58	1¼†	Am Woolen pf	100	60½	60½	60½	60¼	
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	300	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¼	
17½	3½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	400	4½	4½	4½		
71⅜	68½	..	Armour Ill pf rct	200	69	68½	69		
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	1900	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	
12¾	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	13	13	13		
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20	
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	94½	94½	94½	95	
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	30	30	30	30	
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	1600	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5½	
3	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	900	3¼	3⅛	3¼	2⅞	
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1000	69¾	68¼	69¾	68¼	
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Contable	100	5	5	5	5	
18¼	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	11½	11½	11½		
73¾	51½	2b	Atchison T&SF	4800	58⅞	57⅞	58⅝	58¼	
89½	70½	5	Atchison pf	400	86⅞	86½	86½	86⅞	
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	500	25	24⅝	24⅞		
55½	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	100	47½	47½	47½	48½	
57⅜	23⅜	..	Auburn Auto	2100	23	22	22½	22¼	
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	4900	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾	

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10½	
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	2900	22½	22	22¼	22½	
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	43	43	43	43	
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	1100	7¾	7	7¼	7	
183⅜	103¾	..	Beatrice Cream	300	153¾	151¼	153¾	153¾	
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	400	12¾	12½	12¾	17¾	
23⅞	13⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	500	14½	14½	14½	14½	
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind La	200	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾	
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1700	32⅝	32½	32⅝	32½	
103¼	88	..	Bloomingdale pf	10	107½	107½	107½		
68¾	49⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	54	53½	54	54	
27½	19⅝	1.60†	Borden	1500	26	25¾	25¾	26⅛	
28⅝	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	700	22	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞	
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	700	17⅛	17	17	16⅞	
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	400	37¼	36¾	36¾	37¼	
94¾	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	93	93	93		
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9½	
75	56	2	Bucyrus E pf	110	58	58	58	58¾	
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1700	5½	5⅜	5½	5½	
5⅞	3	..	Budd Wheel	300	3	3	3	3	
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	200	9	8⅞	8⅞		
6½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	200	5	5	5		
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	400	13½	13¼	13½	13¾	
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1900	2⅜	2½	2½	2½	
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½		
32¼	18¾	..	Byers	100	21½	21½	21½	21½	

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	300	31½	31¼	31¼	32	
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅞	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	8¾	8⅞	8⅞		
20½	20	1	Canada Dry	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½	
56½	50	3	Canada South'n	30	52	52	52		
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2500	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	400	49¾	49½	49½	49	
84½	67¾	4	Case Thresh pf	50	70	70	70		
33¾	15½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1400	26⅞	26½	26¾	27	
44⅞	22⅝	..	Celanese Corp	2000	24½	24¼	24¾	24¼	
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	60	14	13½	13½	14½	
12⅜	7⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
43⅜	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	7200	42⅝	41¼	42¼	41½	
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼		
48¾	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	45¼	44½	44½	45¼	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2100	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	47	
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3	3	3		
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	106	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3100	7¼	7	7	7¼	
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	3800	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8	
28	13¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	16½	
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	21	21	21	21	
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	
8	3¾	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	100	26½	26½	26½		
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	300	6	6	6	6	
60⅜	36½	1†	Chrysler	4400	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	38¼	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	20	19½	19¾	19½	
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	83½	83½	83½		
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	15	14¾	14⅞	15	
98½	15⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	200	15¾	15¾	15¾		
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½	
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	31½	31½	31½	31½	
33½	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	25	25	25		
17⅝	11⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	3400	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
77½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	500	76⅞	76¼	76¼		
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	67	67	67		
34¾	23	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	100	28	28	28	28⅞	
77¼	58	3	Columbia Carb	1100	71¼	70¾	71¼	71¼	
35⅛	18⅝	1.	Comm Credit	400	28	28	28	28	
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105	105	105	105	
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1900	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	2800	2½	2	2	2	
52¾	21½	.6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	44¾	43½	43½	45	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	26½	
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	100	14¾	14¼	14¼		
47⅜	31½	2	Consol Gas	2000	33¼	32¾	33¼	33	
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	93	92	93	93½	
4¾	2½	..	Consol Laundries	200	2½	2¼	2½		
14¼	9½	.25b	Consol Oil	4300	10½	10	10½	10½	
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	700	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
53⅜	28⅝	..	Container B		33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	
64	46¾	4	Cont Baking pf	100	57½	57½	57½		
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	700	79½	79	79	79½	
35½	28⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜		
1	25⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1	1	1	1⅛	
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	1700	19	18¾	19¼	19½	
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	600	65	64¼	65	64½	
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	900	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	33	33	33	33	
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	15	15	15	15	
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	200	25	25	25¼	24¾	
61¼	53½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	59½	59½	59½	60	
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	1100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	100	22	22	22		
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Rr pf	20	7	7	7		
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	8	7¾	8	8	
60	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	190	56½	55¼	56	55⅝	
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	22½	22½	22½	21½	
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	1300	81½	80⅝	81½	80	
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	800	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	16	16	16		

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	300	7½	7½	7½	7½	
34⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	2100	20	20	20	20	
23¾	20¼	..	Del Lack & W	900	22¾	22½	22½	22½	
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	200	23½	23½	23½		
31⅝	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	300	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	1200	44⅜	43⅞	44¼	44	
28½	14½	..	Douglas A	2400	19¼	19	19	19	
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	200	9¾	9¼	9¼		
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3800	88¼	86⅞	87¾	86⅞	
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	1100	123½	122½	123½		
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	101¾	101¾	101¾		

—E—

101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	400	96¾	96¾	96¾	96⅜	
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	300	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16½	
19¼	10⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	700	21½	20¾	20¾	20⅝	
7⅞	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	400	5	4¾	5		
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	6	¾	6¾	6¾	
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	5½	5⅜	5½	5½	
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾	
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	14¼	14	14		
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	30	126	126	126		
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	14	14	14	14¼	
25½	14½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞		
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	17	
19¾	8¼	.40	Equitable Off Bg	200	8½	8½	8½	8¾	
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie Rail	500	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17¾	
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	24	24	24	23½	
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	800	23⅜	22¾	23	23	
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	20	5½	5½	5½	5½	

—F—

61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	80	51	50	50	50	
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	10	51	51	51		
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
25¼	16⅞	*.40	Firestone T&R	400	17½	17	17	17	
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	81½	81½	81½		
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	500	65	63¾	63¾	63½	
17⅜	2¼	h	Follansbee B	100	3	3⅛	3⅛	3	
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	200	11	10¾	10¾		
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	300	13½	12½	12½	13¾	
63	36½	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	47	
50⅜	30¾	2.	Freeport Texas	700	32½	32	32½	32⅝	

—G—

43⅜	33½	1	Gen Ams Trans	400	36½	36⅛	36½	36½	
23½	15½	..	Gen Asphalt	300	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	18	
14⅜	9⅜	1	Gen Baking	400	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝	
10½	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	300	7½	7	7	7½	
6⅜	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞		
25¼	18½	.80	Gen Electric	4400	19¾	19½	19⅝	19¾	
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
26½	21¾	1.80	Gen Foods	1600	31½	30⅞	31	31¼	
1¾	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
42	29½	1	Gen Motors	6500	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	30½	
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	700	102½	102	102½	102	
6⅝	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	600	4⅞	4	4⅛		
5⅝	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3¾	3¾	3¾		
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝		
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	200	14	14	14	13¾	
48½	30	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	30	30	30		
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
28⅜	15⅝	1	Glidden	300	24	23¾	23¾	23¾	
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	80	101	100½	100½	101½	
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	600	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19½	
12¾	9⅝	6	Gold Dust pf	100	112	112	112		
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	500	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾	
41⅜	25¾	..	Goodyear	800	26	25¼	25½	26	
4½	2	..	Graham Paige	100	2	2	2	2¼	
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	300	5⅝	5½	5½		
31⅛	23	1	Granite City Stl	100	25¾	25¾	25¾		
40⅝	30	1	Grant (WT)	300	30¾	30⅝	30¾	30½	
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	700	20¾	20	20⅜	20½	
34⅜	25	3.40	Great West Sug	1200	33¾	33	33½	33¾	

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	July 3	July 2
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	
16¼	5⅞	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	9½	9½	9½	..	

—H—

30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	29	29	29		
8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	600	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	
52¾	25¼	..	Hahn D S pf	100	38	38	38	..	
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	6	6	6	6	
24¾	14½	.25b	Harbison Walker	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
63½	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	80	60	60	60		
8¾	3½	..	Hayes Body	300	2⅜	2½	2½	2½	
96⅞	85	5	Hazel Atlas	100	88	88	88	..	
75	59	3	Hercules Powder	100	73	73	73	72½	
64⅞	48½	3	Hershey Choc	100	63¾	63¾	63¾		
13	5¾	.25b	Hollander	200	11	10⅝	11	10¾	
6⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	200	5	3¾	3¾		
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	100	48	48	48	..	
57½	35½	3	Howe Sound	5400	56¼	54½	55¾	55¾	
24½	8¾	..	Hudson Motor	900	9½	9½	9½	9¾	
7¼	3¼	..	Hupp Motors	1100	3¾	3½	3¾	3¼	

—I—

38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	800	23⅞	23½	23⅞	24	

Commerce and Finance

Cuba Warned Loan Repudiation Will Hurt Island's Credit

Business and Industry

U. S. Financing Of Nine Billion Is Now Forecast

Government Expects to Cover Needs for Fiscal Year at Low Rates

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Government will probably have to borrow around $9,000,000,000 during the year ending next June to meet maturing debt and provide for the almost $10,000,000,000 spending program projected by President Roosevelt.

Maturing obligations will exceed $5,000,000,000 and the prospective excess of expenditures over receipts, counting RFC refunds in the latter, will be in the same neighborhood.

Nine Billions of Financing

Treasury officials said the abnormally high cash balance of $2,581,922,240 would likely be drawn on to take care of at least $1,000,000,000 of expenditures. Barring use of the Treasury's gold devaluation profit, this would leave roughly $9,000,000,000 of financing, with $4,000,000,000 representing new money lent by the public.

They expressed confidence not only that this could be achieved without difficulty, but that a reduction below the current 3.18 per cent average interest rate paid on Government obligations would result.

All but $1,000,000,000 of the maturing debt must be refunded within the first six months, including $1,246,231,000 of Fourth Liberty 4¼'s which have been called for redemption Oct. 15 out of a total of $4,300,000,000 outstanding.

Hopes to Save on Interest

This is one of the places where the Government hopes to save money on interest charges by offering refunding bonds with a substantially lower coupon. In addition, $535,981 of first Liberty 4¼'s are callable Dec. 15 provided notice is given three months earlier.

Liberty 3½ per cent bonds totaling $1,329,226,350 similarly are callable, but as this coupon is closer to the current yield on Government bonds it does not offer the same inducement for retirement, particularly at a time when the Treasury is faced with heavy borrowing of new money.

Although the general policy of the Treasury is to avoid having too high a percentage of its debt in short term obligations, the exceptionally favorable terms it has been able to obtain for brief periods have encouraged the sale of bills. As an example, a recent offering, due in 183 days, was sold at a discount to yield .07 of one per cent.

In other words, a buyer of $1000 worth of such obligations received a return on his investment that would figure 70 cents a year.

Gold Clause Voiding Is Upheld by Court

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—The State Court of Appeals today upheld the constitutionality of the Congressional action abrogating "the gold clause" of obligations payable in the United States, estimated at $90,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000.

The vote was four to one, with two judges not sitting.

In upholding the legality of the resolution enacted in June, 1933, Chief Judge Cuthbert W. Pound ruled that bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad should be paid only at their face value in the money of the United States now current, despite the promise they contain to pay in "gold coin of the United States."

The ruling was similar to one handed down two weeks ago by a federal district judge in St. Louis.

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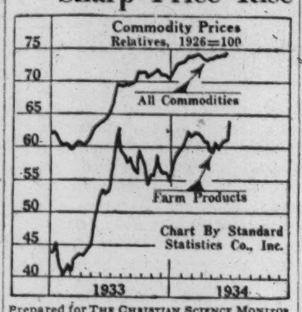
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Franklin Savings Bank	July 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 16
East Boston Savings Bank	July 16
Eliot Savings Bank	July 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 16
Wildey Savings Bank	July 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 2
Medford Savings Bank	July 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 2
Somerville Savings Bank	July 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 7
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Farm Products Have Sharp Price Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRICES of farm products have enjoyed a sharper rise than commodities in general, in the last 18 months.

Most of the gain in agricultural prices came in the first half of 1933, the increase in the last year being only trifling.

Joseph E. Kennedy Is Chosen to Head Control Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3—A rather flustered dove of peace settled down unexpectedly and with much relief over the affairs of the new Securities and Exchange Commission. Opening events in the commission's history yesterday were anything but promising to the white winged emissary. In fact it appeared for a time that group never would get together. But Mr. Ferdinand Pecora was finally persuaded — no one knows just how—to swallow his objections to the chairmanship of the supposedly conservative Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy of Boston and to agree to serve for a year under that gentleman's leadership.

One of the most intriguing back stage dramas of New Deal history led up to Mr. Pecora's final capitulation. It took place after regular closing time in the deserted ramshackle temporary quarters of the Federal Trade Commission. In one room gathered Mr. Kennedy with the two Republican members of the commission, Mr. George M. Mathews and Judge Robert E. Healy. Four doors down the deserted corridor Mr. Pecora was closeted with Mr. James M. Landis. For one hour Mr. Landis then acted as intermediary between the two camps, passing grimly through ranks of newspaper men and photographers, who stood watch in the gloomy old corridor.

At the end of the hour Mr. Landis escorted Mr. Kennedy from the Republican stronghold, through the barrage of newspaper questions, safely into the office where Mr. Pecora was waiting. One more hour elapsed. The door flew open and out walked Mr. Pecora and Mr. Kennedy arm in arm and smiling and chatting as the best of old friends. The five members then assembled, together and took the oath of office which had been scheduled for two hours previous. First official act then was the unanimous election of Mr. Kennedy as chairman for a one-year period.

Nation's Crude Oil Output Falls Off

TULSA, Okla., July 3 (AP)—Two major producing areas, Oklahoma and California, forced down the nation's crude oil output 14,020 barrels daily average last week, the Oil and Gas Journal says, bringing the total to 2,662,402 barrels a day. The previous week's average was 2,676,422 barrels.

There was a decrease from 530,410 to 515,090 barrels in Oklahoma, and from 535,750 to 515,500 in California.

Texas showed an increase from 1,142,246 to 1,148,075, with east Texas production rising from 579,310 to 583,750 barrels.

In Kansas there was an increase from 127,355 to 131,330 barrels, and the Rocky Mountains boosted production from 93,950 to 96,840 barrels.

Eastern fields, including Michigan, cut production from 132,179 barrels to 131,247 barrels a day.

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Says RFC Policy Not to Interfere With Management

Chairman Rules, However, Corporate Salaries Must Not Be Too High

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3—Chairman Jesse H. Jones said yesterday in connection with the issuance of the annual report of the RFC for the fiscal year just ended that the corporation will not interfere with the management of corporations applying for industrial loans except where managerial discretion "bears upon the borrower's prospects to repay." He said that where salaries being paid by applicants are thought too high by the RFC, adjustments will be required before approval of loans.

"We are not bothered much about management," said Mr. Jones, adding, however, that "when a corporation comes to the Government for money it ought to be required that the salaries it pays are reasonable."

Total State Loans $4,421,944,608

Dividends cannot be paid by borrowing corporations for as long as the loans remain unpaid, it was explained. The RFC has taken over the control of a number of banks and trust companies through its loans, but exact data on this subject were not forthcoming.

During the fiscal year just ended the RFC drew upon the Treasury for $2,300,000,000 less than the budget estimate of $3,969,740,300, Chairman Jones disclosed. The corporation is committed to loans of about $1,000,000,000 which have not yet been disbursed and of this amount all but about $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 will be advanced, according to Mr. Jones.

As of the close of business June 30 the RFC had subscribed to preferred stock and capital notes of 7464 financial institutions to an aggregate of $1,133,860,000. Of this amount $817,150,000 had been disbursed to 5043 institutions.

In addition, the corporation had authorized 2896 loans to 2200 closed banks and trust companies for a total of $816,400,000 and of this amount $545,838,000 had been disbursed.

An analysis was made available by the RFC for the first time according to states, of the $4,421,944,608.97 of loans authorized from Feb. 2, 1932, to June 23, 1934, inclusive, which are possible of allocation by separate states. Of the amount authorized, $3,294,366,973.75 had been disbursed and $425,701,248 canceled.

Loans by States

Loans by the RFC from its inception in February, 1932, to June 23, 1934, inclusive, are shown according to States or type of borrowers where State allocation was impossible as follows:

State	Authorized	Disbursed
Alabama	$32,444,225	$26,948,239
Arizona	9,457,069	5,088,274
Arkansas	49,104,678	32,917,053
California	422,277,566	282,084,331
Colorado	19,436,766	14,748,880
Connecticut	27,206,585	20,850,784
Delaware	42,937,000	744,000
Dist of Columbia	43,613,692	38,356,951
Florida	18,281,782	10,573,915
Georgia	19,518,457	15,286,898
Idaho	12,073,348	9,611,146
Illinois	384,709,457	312,840,780
Indiana	64,650,065	48,859,571
Iowa	81,960,555	66,562,711
Kansas	17,071,073	13,280,363
Kentucky	40,885,404	30,896,362
Louisiana	200,516,657	112,582,976
Maine	63,457,829	50,457,807
Maryland	120,351,869	106,668,269
Massachusetts	71,184,055	56,424,759
Michigan	354,641,356	280,785,991
Minnesota	36,312,142	29,908,396
Mississippi	33,484,128	26,194,522
Missouri	99,029,370	64,462,956
Montana	12,623,226	8,171,858
Nebraska	20,553,563	16,757,581
Nevada	7,048,232	5,482,099
New Hampshire	4,748,603	3,352,463
New Jersey	163,651,944	114,881,482
New Mexico	9,585,025	7,304,076
New York	652,824,230	442,213,067
North Carolina	55,939,648	45,292,983
North Dakota	12,583,052	10,589,124
Ohio	430,217,331	349,650,352
Oklahoma	22,852,857	20,790,169
Oregon	16,652,682	11,981,548
Pennsylvania	264,065,191	174,501,726
Rhode Island	3,491,036	3,019,698
South Carolina	31,796,512	24,329,868
South Dakota	15,447,138	13,358,217
Tennessee	113,215,318	83,830,009
Texas	110,374,442	89,343,545
Utah	19,133,294	16,755,193
Vermont	23,186,898	21,820,566
Virginia	37,844,294	29,542,198
Washington	50,403,897	32,329,569
West Virginia	37,867,073	32,549,756
Wisconsin	89,910,127	70,679,791
Wyoming	5,568,411	4,414,846
Alaska	137,500	137,500
Hawaii	1,144,935	1,137,527
Puerto Rico	3,378,000	3,347,307
Virgin Islands	125,000	.....
Totals	$4,421,944,608	$3,294,366,973

Gain in Carloadings Seen in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Increased carloadings for July, August and September have been estimated at 14.3 per cent over the same period last year by the Pacific Northwest advisory board meeting here recently. This estimate was based upon reports made by commodity committees representing the industries. These committees forecast 170,112 cars loaded for the third quarter this year as compared with 148,797 cars for the third quarter of 1933.

Increased estimates are: Cement and concrete, 55 per cent; fresh fruits, 40 per cent; iron and steel, machinery, etc., 32 per cent; potatoes, 28 per cent; fish, 24 per cent; lumber and forest products, 20 per cent; automobiles and parts, 10.5 per cent; livestock, 10 per cent. Carloadings in all commodities will nearly equal the carloadings of 1931, it is anticipated.

Retail trade gains were reported at 25 per cent for western cities over last year. Banks reported business fair to good.

Chile's Central Bank Pays $4 Dividend in Half Year

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 3 (AP)—The Central Bank of Chile has decided on payment of 40 pesos ($4) per share for the first six months of 1934. Net profits were 6,000,000 pesos ($600,000).

Bank Warns Cuba Repudiation Will Impair Republic's Credit

Chase National Chairman Tells Carlos Mendieta Cuban Commission's Report Contains Perversions of Truth—$60,000,000 Involved

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Protesting against "its numerous perversions of truth and the injustice of its conclusion," Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, has written a strong letter to Carlos Mendieta, Provisional President of Cuba, taking issue with the report of the Cuban Loan Commission.

The commission of investigation recommended a few days ago that President Mendieta repudiate the $60,000,000 Cuban public works financing as an obligation of the Cuban Government. The Chase National Bank, together with the National City Bank of New York and the Continental-Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, bought $20,000,000 of public works 5½ per cent notes, while $40,000,000 of public works 5½ per cent bonds were sold to the public.

Sees Perversions of Truth

Mr. Aldrich's letter to President Mendieta was received by him today. A copy was sent to the State Department of the United States, and other copies were distributed to the press. "In order to clarify the situation caused by the publication of the report of the commission."

The letter states that the Chase National Bank has examined the text and recommendations of the commission's report and desires to enter "without delay our earnest protest against its numerous perversions of truth and the injustice of its conclusions."

"At the same time," Mr. Aldrich wrote, "we venture the opinion that the course proposed by the commission, if adopted, would irreparably injure the credit of the Republic and vastly delay or even prevent the economic reconstruction of Cuba which we know is a cardinal factor in your Excellency's policy."

No Case for Repudiation

Pointing out the elaborate detail with which the Chase presented the facts of the financing and the legal points involved, Mr. Aldrich says: "To none of these documents does the commission appear to have given more than cursory attention. Its report appears to have been written independently of the evidence and argument submitted to it."

"The commission has attempted by recitals of political conditions with which the bank had no connection," he continues, "by unjust insinuations and inferences contrary to fact, and by legal argument to make a case for repudiation. We believe and are so advised that the legal arguments are unsound and that the validity of the public works obligations purchased by the Chase National Bank has not been disturbed and is not open to question."

The Chase chairman told President Mendieta that the bank's counsel is preparing a statement setting forth the exceptions to the report. He also asserted that the bank did not submit itself to the jurisdiction of the commission and stipulated reservation of all rights and remedies, "including the right to assert the international character of the obligations and to invoke international law and usage."

Money Went to the Republic

"In the eyes of lenders the world over," the letter goes on, "the technical arguments and conclusions of the commission will have no weight against the undisputed facts that the bank paid out in cash for the Republic every penny represented in the purchase price of the obligations, and that these payments were made in accord with the terms of the agreements. Obligations thus incurred cannot be lightly set aside without impairing the credit of the Republic."

Mr. Aldrich said he assumed that he expressed the attitude of the 90,000 Chase stockholders, as well as the stockholders of the other two banks directly interested and of the numerous holders of the bonds —"nearly 200,000 American citizens, each of whom has a direct interest in the matters now under discussion."

"The Chase National Bank in all of its relations with the Republic of Cuba has dealt with the existing governments of Cuba as governments only and not as political factions," Mr. Aldrich concludes. "We are now prepared to discuss financial matters with the existing government. Your Excellency will understand, as I know is in accord with your desire, that all such discussions if in anywise fruitful must rest upon a common basis of good faith."

News Notes—Southern Europe

Italy's Foreign Trade—Foreign trade during May was less unfavorable than in any month this year since January. Exports were larger and imports smaller than in April and the adverse balance, though above May, 1933, was the smallest this year. Exports in May were valued at 438,500,000 lire as compared with 510,067,000 in 1933, and imports at 618,900,000 lire, as compared with 592,135,000 in 1933. For the five months ended May 31, imports of 3,260,800,000 lire show an increase of 137,800,000 lire over the corresponding period of 1933 and exports at 2,114,500,000 lire show a decline of 372,900,000 lire. This makes an increase of 510,700,000 lire in the unfavorable balance.

* * *

Hemp Output—Italy is going in for increased production of hemp. The acreage sown to this crop during 1934 is in excess of that for last year. Italy is the second largest European hemp production country and hemp is one of Italy's leading raw materials. Production for the whole country in 1933 amounted to 579,160 quintals (quintal equals 220.4 pounds) compared with 552,960 quintals in the preceding year, an increase of 4.5 per cent.

* * *

Portuguese Radio Sales—Interest in radio reception in Portugal has been notably stimulated as a result of the construction near Lisbon of two broadcasting stations. In order to provide funds with which to develop and operate a system of government radio broadcasting stations, the Portuguese Government in June, 1933, issued a decree placing a tax of six escudos (about 28 cents) a month on every radio set in operation in that country. Imports of radio sets into Portugal increased 50 per cent, being valued at 6820 contos (1000 escudos. The United States continues to be the leading supplier, accounting for approximately 50 per cent of total imports in 1933 compared with 34 per cent in 1932.

* * *

Business in Portugal—The general position of business in Portugal is good, but seasonal slackening has already begun in some lines, particularly textiles and certain foodstuffs. The agricultural outlook is promising and in the central and southern sections growing conditions have been excellent, a bumper wheat crop being expected. Cork sales improved markedly during the latter part of May and export demand increased, particularly in better grades. Sales of raw cotton slackened during May in anticipation of lower prices, but the latter did not materialize.

* * *

Spanish Imports—The Spanish Government has, under decrees released June 24, 1934, extended the application of the quota system to include imports of the following nature: railway ties, posts, poles and pit-props, common lumber up to 40 millimeters in thickness; iron of steel in perforated or polished sheets; Diesel motors weighing up to 10,000 kilos; dynamos and electric motors weighing from 25 to 100 kilos; motorcycles, perfumed toilet soap and essences for perfumery. As yet no announcement has been made of the quotas to be assigned to individual countries. Application for exemption from the above quotas may be made within 30 days.

* * *

Agricultural Machinery—The use of agricultural machinery in Spain is to be regulated by the Government in an attempt to mitigate the farm labor problem. The object is to take advantage of modern methods without at the same time sacrificing the interests of the laboring classes. Newly organized regulations will apply to all localities, with the exception of those where agricultural laborers are on strikes and where there is a possibility that crops may not be properly gathered.

* * *

Yugoslavia's Trade—The trade of Yugoslavia with the United States registered substantial expansion during 1933. This expansion was, however, more pronounced in exports to that country, which were valued at 63,601,100 dinars, or 1.9 per cent of total exports, as compared with 29,009,000 dinars, or .9 per cent, in 1932. The increase in exports results chiefly from larger shipments of crude copper, hides and skins, pyrethrum flowers and barrels. The outstanding gain in Yugoslavia's import trade with the United States was in raw cotton, which reflected the increased needs of the local textile industry. The principal decreases were accounted for by mineral oils and electric machinery.

* * *

Oil Burners for Greece—There are approximately 250 oil-burning plants in Greece, nearly all of which are located in Athens and its neighboring port of Piræus. It is estimated that there are between 2000 and 2500 coal-burning heating installations in the country which could be converted advantageously to burn oil. This gives a favorable outlook for the sale of American oil burners in Greece. Practically all oil burners now in use in Greece are of American manufacture.

* * *

Sugar Industry—The establishment of a domestic sugar industry is again under consideration in Greece. The committee appointed have decided to allocate about 250 acres to sugar beet cultivation for the purpose of determining whether production costs would be as low as that of imported sugar. Imports of sugar into Greece average about 60,000 metric tons annually. The possibility of domestic beet cultivation and sugar output has been discussed on numerous occasions, but nothing has materialized owing to the lack of available land for the cultivation of any substantial volume of beets.

* * *

Wheat Crop in Roumania—As a result of a recent drought, the Roumanian wheat crop is destroyed to the extent of 25 per cent, and will be about half of the 1933 harvest. The production will be sufficient for domestic requirements only. The corn and barley crops will be about the same as last year, but the oat crop is damaged about 70 per cent. The vineyards are in good condition, as well as the fruit orchards.

Silver Purchase Plan Expected To Expand Currency

Nearly Billion Dollar Increase and Higher Commodity Prices

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Administration officials believe the new silver purchase plan will cause a currency expansion of at least $940,500,000 with corresponding increases in commodity prices by the end of the year.

This was disclosed here after Representative Dies (D.), Texas, coauthor of the plan, announced the Treasury already had bought around 70,000,000 ounces of silver. The exact amount, he said, could not be ascertained positively because the metal was being purchased on markets all over the world, and the Treasury tabulations were not up to the minute.

It was reported elsewhere that the average price paid for the silver already purchased was 44 cents an ounce. As an immediate result, Mr. Dies said, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving was far behind in printing new silver certificates to be issued on the basis of the metal.

Silver Certificates

The law now requires the Treasury to buy silver until that metal constitutes 25 per cent of its monetary reserve. Against all silver purchases the Treasury must issue certificates based on the price paid for the metal.

Thus at the 44-cent average the Treasury already must issue $30,800,000 in silver certificates. But if it desires it may value the silver at $1.29 an ounce and issue the currency on that basis.

Mr. Dies said the Treasury estimated it would have to buy 1,254,000,000 ounces of silver to comply with the new law.

"Counting the silver now owned by the Government, this will give us about 2,000,000,000 ounces of silver," he said. "Under my bill, the Treasury can issue $2,058,000,000 of new silver certificates based on the silver we must acquire.

"That amounts to nearly one-half of the present outstanding currency, and means a marked currency expansion, with a reserve backing or an expansion of about 10 credit dollars for each silver certificate dollar issued under this act."

Treasury's Estimate

Treasury actuaries, and Administration officials however, reached their estimate of $940,500,000 in new currency by the first of the year on a different valuation.

These said that the United States would be lucky if it obtained around one-fifth of the world's silver supply without paying more than an average of 75 cents an ounce.

Therefore, they multiplied the 1,254,000,000 ounces of silver to be acquired by 75 cents to obtain a resulting $94,500,000 in new currency.

Officials said the Treasury planned to push the program rapidly, intending to have all the silver either actually bought or under future delivery contract by the year end. This, they said, should provide a new stimulus for business which might be needed in the winter months.

Democrats on Capitol Hill made no secret of hopes that some reaction to silver purchases would be reflected in increased commodity prices by November—the congressional election month.

The party leaders said too that a more appreciable price rise by the time the next Congress convenes in January, 1935, would effectively answer advocates of wider currency expansion.

Two French Banks Close Doors Today

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—Two French banks suspended payments today.

The Broissier Bank at Nimes shut its doors, and it was announced that it is $800,000 in the red.

The Banque Castelnau and Company at Montpelier suspended payments because of inability to collect long term loans.

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Cites Bank's Record

August Zinsser
President of the Central Savings Bank of New York.

Central Savings Bank Celebrates 75th Anniversary

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 3—The Central Savings Bank celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary yesterday. Simultaneously its 174th consecutive dividend, amounting to about $1,300,000, was credited to the accounts of its 205,000 depositors.

During the bank's 75 years of service the amount of dividends distributed, including Monday's, totals more than $160,000,000, it is estimated by August Zinsser, president, who comments on the bank's excellent record maintained through eight depressions.

Since 1859, he adds, all the bank's earnings, after paying operation expenses and setting aside reserves to build up the bank's surplus, have been paid to the depositors.

Pennsylvania R. R. 4¼ Per Cent Bonds

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize it to sell $50,000,000 of 4¼ per cent general mortgage bonds, series E.

The company proposed to establish a sinking fund for retirement of the bonds, which would be dated July 1, 1934, and mature July 1, 1984.

The issue is being floated to pay off a similar issue of 15-year 6½ per cent gold bonds which mature Feb. 1, 1936, and also to supply funds for obligations maturing during 1935 and 1936. The bonds would be sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 95 per cent of par and accrued interest.

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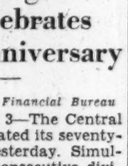
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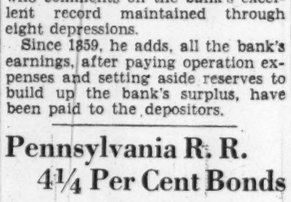
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Progress Made By Cloth Mills At New Bedford

Have Come Through Very Trying Half Year Satisfactorily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 3—For the first time during the month of June, sales of coarse yarn goods failed to equal the curtailed production for the week. However, owing to the activity during the first three weeks the sales for the month outran the production by a good margin.

In the fine goods division activity in special constructions saved the record for the month so that the sales were slightly in excess of fine goods production.

Fine goods manufacturers have long since learned to regulate their production to fit their sales so that they voluntarily reduced their operations as orders were completed and then awaited fresh orders.

The New Bedford mills have generally confined themselves to the manufacture of special fancy constructions on which they have built such a good reputation for the maintenance of quality throughout the life of the style that they have enjoyed a prosperous six months. They have held down their inventories so that they enter the new season with cleaner shelves than for a long time past. While they are operating only about 40 per cent of their fancy looms the tire fabric mills and the rayon plant are running at full capacity so that the pay rolls were only about 10 per cent under the peak month of the year.

The outlook as the market enters the second half of the year is for a slow pick-up beginning about the middle of July. The first half of the month business is expected to lag on account of inventory taking by many dealers. They expect August to show increasing activity throughout the month which it is hoped will extend well into September. The bases for these expectations are obvious to all those familiar with the trade.

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Salon Intime—First Floor

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Mountaineer Style Adapted to Northern Site

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

'Top o' the Walk' on Its Hill

Where Michigan Winds Blow and a Family Finds Home

By Ellen J. Gould

I know a hill in mine own land, where I would be:
I know a hearth fire burning bright, that burns for me.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE above brief quotation touches human yearnings far deeper than the emotion suggested—yearnings that may even decide world questions like those of the vast Russian experiment. For if the longing for private homes and possessions proves as permanent as most of us feel it is, one's own hill and hearth fire will always be desirable for human experience. And if not vast changes in the habits of life and even the character of civilization will come about.

Today's problem for most of us is how to achieve an adequate home for the least cost. Beauty and comfort with economy of funds and effort are what we all want, and the house here shown, by meeting these basic needs, could be carried out in mediums suited to various purses. It was built for summer use but modest improvements are planned gradually to establish comfort for all but the heavy winter months.

Affording rest, recreation and a meeting place for the scattered family, group and untold joys for childhood, it becomes a permanent home for an older couple; and the moderate sum invested leaves funds free for a warmer climate in winter. Its type and accommodations with slight modifications are suited to wood, stone, brick or plaster. But it essentially is a country home, not suited to boulevards.

We fell in love—just that—at first sight with that hillside where "Top o' the Walk" now stands and found its beauty so breath-taking that we bought it within the hour, though we were at the moment without money and without price! But quick decision meant buying on the ground floor, and if ever faith could be justified by works, we thought it might happen on this lovely hilltop where the wooded ground commanded a view in all directions.

Westward Over Lake Michigan

Westward over Lake Michigan the horizon was broken by three distant islands clearly seen in that northern air, having a goodly store of historic tradition and accessible by boat. Eastward an old orchard sloped to the highway, and beyond on the inner lake backed by wooded hills, distant camps among pines and tall poplars were mirrored. To the north a wind-swept hilltop suggested nights of glorious stars and northern lights. And south lay the fishing village with its winding river and the daily interest of the whitefish haul on the docks.

We had watched that village yielding up its picturesque charm of gray weathered houses to oil stations, paint and prosperity, for several years; and now found that the accumulated cost of short yearly vacations there would meet the first payments on our own hill and hearthstone. We began to build, with a good local carpenter to carry out our plan.

Because of the location and its simplicity of construction and care we chose the Kentucky mountaineer type of house, though the original plan of a "dog trot" to act as a screened porch between the two units on either side comprising dwelling rooms had to be modified, since it involved expense and floor space not suited to the size of our pocketbook or the lot.

Dog Trot in a New Guise

But the solution was a happy one. The dog trot became both an indoor and outdoor living room by using a type of casement window in several sections entirely across both east and west ends of our space. Thus we were assured at all times of a full view of the beautiful countryside and glorious lake. As many or as few of these windows may be opened with a switch-like lever as conditions of wind and temperature may require. They open inward so as not to interfere with the large screens on the outside which are stationary.

Shallow, covered porches are built on the east and west under the extended roof, not so wide as to exclude the sun at morning and at sunset, yet securing midday shade and affording a most agreeable degree of light and temperature at all times. One other device was used which has proved effective. The floor was painted a marine blue to match the lake and as the foreground on the west slopes sharply downward from the door, one feels on entering the east door a sense of space like that on the prow of a ship high above the water, blue in the western distance. The length of this pleasant room is from east to west.

The house is designed in three units each 15 by 30 feet, of which the living room entirely faced with pine boards forms the center one. The effect of size is increased by leaving the construction beams of the roof unboarded, showing the rafters and securing a half-story of additional height. The under side of the roof thus forms the ceiling, saving considerable expense.

With our pine walls we wanted pine paneling beneath the casement windows. Visiting a pile of lumber wreckage one day in search of seasoned boards we found two pairs of old church doors with simple rectangular pattern which we bought for $2 a pair. They were each about two feet wide and we had them built in lengthwise across the spaces to be filled on either side of the doorways. Discrepancies were pieced out by the carpenter and all painted the same marine blue as the floor and window frames with the result that we feel quite substantial and early English whenever we step indoors.

Opening On the View

No curtains are used as our out-of-doors is too beautiful. But across the top of the window frames and door sash a long board is used across the entire end of the room. Flatly covered with cretonne this gives the effect of a cornice and from either end of this a narrow pleated strip of the cretonne is permanently hung, softening an otherwise too severe effect. As we try to behave nicely in the living room we do not mind an occasional passer-by—they are rare on our hilltop—and at night we like to let the light shine out like a good deed in a naughty world.

Doors at the east and west ends of the south wall lead into bedrooms 10 by 15 each with cross draft from the windows in either wall. There is another bedroom between these two behind the fireplace with a south window. Here the space needed for the back of the fireplace somewhat shortens the room, but the space on either side of the brick is filled in with cupboards for storing linen.

This room is entered from the east bedroom by a door; and from the west a part of the board partition is so cut as to form a low buttoned-in doorway for occasional use. Its quaintness and Winchester brass knocker compensate for its slight inconvenience.

The bedrooms are furnished quite plainly with New England pieces of an older day which, inherited upon the heels of our venture of faith, seemed fully to justify it. One bedroom is modernized by a vivid wall curtain with pomegranates and furniture and hangings of a brilliant blue. Brown stain floors and washable rag rugs appear in all the bedrooms.

Dining Space

The third unit on the opposite side of the living room is quite differently planned. A part is used to form a good-sized dining space entirely open on the living room side and adding much to its spacious effect. The cupboard doors of an old plain secretary were fitted into the farther wall, and with a Russian poster pasted on the wall beneath them and varnished, have quite an intriguing effect. Opened, the doors reveal the small kitchen beyond and a broad shelf used as a simple convenience for the serving of meals.

Another wall is furnished with an old-fashioned Dutch dresser, frankly not a real one, but made from a plain sideboard which once had glass doors below. These were removed and the space utilized by drawers fitted in by the local carpenter. Dutch shelves were built to stand on top and all was painted black, with shelf edges and drawer pulls painted Chinese red. Small open cupboards are built in on either side, painted blue within to match the floor. With their red-edged shelves these make an admirable setting for pewter ware and bits of old glass and china.

The third wall has a black serving table and a landscape mirror hangs above it. A door leads into a large square entry beyond, into which open the doors of a bedroom, bathroom and the long, narrow kitchen, making up the third unit of the house. There is ample storage space in the attic, and a maid's room is reached by an outside staircase leading up from the kitchen doorway on the north.

The furniture, though supplemented by occasional "finds" at modest prices, is mostly that inherited from New England, of a village type, in natural cherry or maple. Beautifully made braided rugs of an earlier day, quilts that reveal scraps of the family wardrobe or a great-grandmother's tiny stitches, log-cabin patchwork table covers in silk, even the daring experiment of turning an old Sumak Oriental rug upside down—all these have combined to produce a harmonious interior.

The old clock, made in 1840, has ticked the moments in a sunny kitchen of long ago; and is flanked by two large pottery pickle jugs, ideal for holding great bunches of iris, bridal wreath, golden rod, hollyhocks or gladiolus. The fireplace fittings were made by the local blacksmith at small cost. These follow an early American design. On the brick chimney shelves a Dutch oven will cook a savory pot roast though strictly speaking the electric stove does a better job.

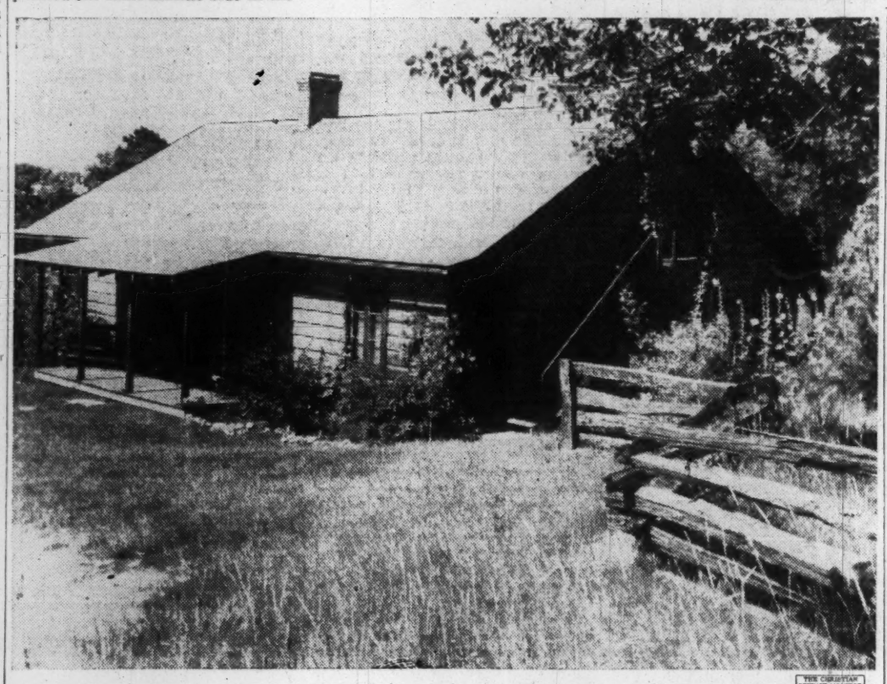
Quaint silhouettes, miniatures and photographs of several generations are grouped on the wall opposite; and above the old "sunburst" desk is hung a long sarong of blue and brown from the island of Bali. Strange how it finds its comfortable home far from the life of a Balinese girl, in the midst of austere chairs and tables from Puritan Vermont! Strange, too, how happily French pewter, Italian pottery, Russian brass, a Chinese dancing girl six inches high and a Japanese sage open-mouthed to breathe burning incense—can meet and mingle in a peaceful room in far away Michigan.

The garden, gay with lilies, foxglove, delphinium and phlox, has been built up with patience through the years by one pair of elderly hands. Now it surrounds the little house, here beyond a rocky retaining wall, there spreading down a southern slope with its columbine, sweet William and love-in-a-mist.

Best of its features is perhaps the old split rail fence, the gift of a friend on whose estate it had lain unused for many a year. Cut in 1850, the wood was almost as hard as stone, its dark gray covered with moss and lichens. Useful once more, its age is brightened with hollyhocks whose seeds were grown in Holland and Colorado.

Stepping-stones lead from place to place connecting such outdoor conveniences as could be made from weathered boards—a desk in a quiet corner, a card table from a disused bread board with benches from old ironing boards. And all paths meet at a stone terrace overlooking the lake. Stone steps and simple painted furniture in orange and green afford a place for the serving of alfresco meals to as many or as few as the heart desires. The hopes of one's young friends and the memories of older ones find a meeting place at "Top o' the Walk," for this is home.

The Living Room of Top o' the Walk Is Faced With Pine Boards, the Construction Beams of the Roof Showing. The Windows Frame a Beautiful View From the Hill.



Top o' the Walk Looks Westward Out Over Lake Michigan. It Is "Kentucky Mountaineer" in Style.

A Gate That Tells Your Special Interest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GARDEN is usually more interesting if it reflects the personality and interests of the owner. The gate shown in the sketch is for the person who is interested in aviation. The same idea might be worked out for other avocations, a large rooster for the chicken farmer, a palette and brushes for the artist, a bottle of ink and a great quill pen for the author. I almost forgot to mention that a gigantic flower motive could be developed for the gardener.

The gate should be made of wood and preferably mortised together. The local woodworking mill could cut the pieces for you to put together. The bars could be made either of round iron or of wood. The woods which last longest are cypress, cedar and locust; but any wood, if properly protected by paint, will last for 100 years or so.

How to Make

The posts could be made of wood. However, they are about 12 inches square and that is quite wide for a board. The wider the board the greater the tendency toward warping will be. I would suggest making it of narrow boards with a fitting joint, called a "ship-lap." In nailing the boards to the two-inch by four-inch posts, which make the frame, you should fill the joints with white lead, almost as though you were gluing the boards together. The back of the boards should be painted also. The nailing should be with thin finishing nails, the heads of which would be buried and the holes puttied up. This is called "blind nailing." The final effect will be perfectly smooth. If you would like to get the effect of one piece of stone, mix sand in the final coat of paint. This treatment makes it a little more difficult for small children to draw on the posts in pencil.

If you decide to make two posts of brick you might want to whitewash them, or paint them with stucco paint of which there are a number of good brands on the market. The cement paints which are the most permanent are the earth colors, shades of yellow and red; greens and blues have a tendency to fade. A very interesting color scheme for this gate might be yellow and blue. The posts and the plane shape blue and the gate frame yellow, as well as the flower boxes.

Stucco could be applied in two coats over a rough wooden frame. If you have some old chicken wire it could be used in place of metal lathe.

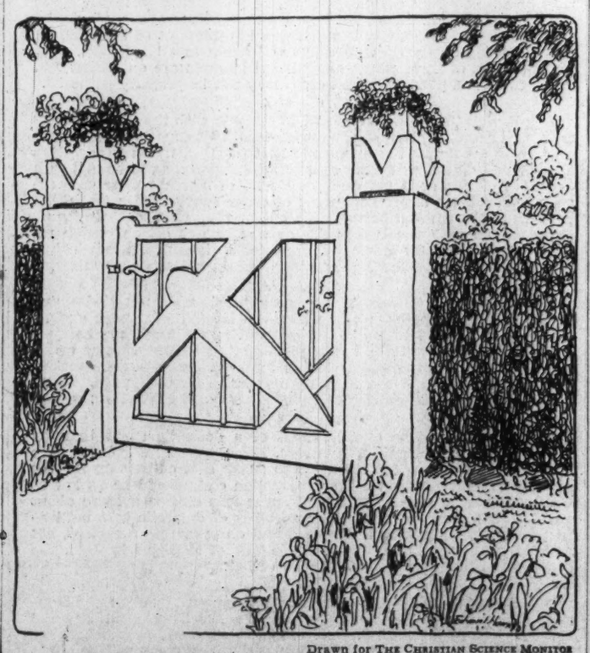
The Boxes

The flower boxes could be simply made from wood, and if you want some practice in woodworking you should make the corners dovetail. However, a butt joint, nailed, will last for a long time. If the posts are of wood, a space must be allowed between the tops and the flower boxes so that the water will run off and dry.

The flower boxes would be very simple to make in concrete. Use a wooden form which you will line with wax paper, to prevent sticking. In the center of the form place a flowerpot around which you will pour your concrete. A small greased wooden plug should be placed under the pot. This will be removed with the mold and leave a hole which will drain the excess water away from the plant roots. After pouring your concrete, keep it moist and in a cool place for at least a week. This is to insure uniform drying. After removing the mold the concrete should be kept in a cool moist place for several weeks to insure "curing" and prevent cracking. In winter the flowerpots should be taken indoors as the freezing of the earth inside them is apt to cause cracking.

EDWIN L. HOWARD.

Next Week—A Peacock Trellis.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Home-Built Garden Gate for the Airplane Enthusiast.

Hobbies and Hints

Two Blades of Grass Where One Rock Ruled Before

Western Australia

Dear Garden Friends:

I enjoy the Garden letters of the Monitor greatly, and although my own plot seems very small after I read them, it is a lovely thing to realize that our gardening circle girdles the whole world in friendliness.

Our tiny garden (in government quarters) is an attempt to make two blades of grass grow where one rock ruled before. Our efforts are mostly confined to autumn, winter and spring, glorious seasons of blue and gold cloudless days, mild and calm.

The flowers that thrive here are the loved ones of most countries—a few hardy roses, sweet peas, carnations, clarkias, petunias, larkspur, violets, snapdragons, mignonette, stocks, gladioli, ranunculi ixias, freezias, hyacinths. Local gardeners do not, as a rule, try to grow the rarer flowers, as the water has a high magnesia content, and rain water is very precious in these dry inland plains.

Native northern shrubs as the "Bird of Paradise," clustered with yellow flowers having long red stamens, and cassia with its golden-yellow clusters of blossoms (and both having beautiful leaves), are easily grown here.

It took heavy pick and shovel work to get out the rocks. Then soil—sand from the dry creek beds and clay had to be carted. Every inch of garden in these parts is a labor of love.

In summer, with the temperature rarely below 105 degrees and more often 108 to 112 and up to 115 degrees at times, our lawn, 20 by 30 feet, is a great delight. It is then we turn with gratitude to our green oasis and veranda decked with ferns and palms! (Mrs.) J. C.

A Border in Three Levels

England

Dear Fellow-Gardeners:

I have enjoyed the interesting letters on the Gardening Page so much, I feel I would like to give something also, and tell you how I changed a long narrow border which lay at the foot of an old beech hedge, into a thing of beauty. It was difficult to get anything but bulbs to grow well on account of the beech roots and also because the border faces northeast.

Our house is built on a steep hill and the garden is on three different levels. Running from the lane to the hall door, about 37 yards, there was a gravel path, with the beech hedge, narrow border and two apple trees on the right, and the lawn on the left. This I have changed into a crazy pavement path, set in with cement, and a rock border. Rock plants do well here even without full sunshine.

First I cut two openings in the hedge, at each end to give entrance and views into a side garden which is on a higher level. This is reached by three steps up, bordered by rock plants. The two old apple trees were planted with rambler roses, and a small trough to hold water and a stone figure were placed under one of them. The border was dug out to a width varying from five to seven feet, and after suitable drainage, etc., was built up into a rock wall in uneven heights of 2½ to 3½ feet and the back made into a rock border in the usual way with dips and pockets for the plants. The front face of the wall was then planted with the free-flowering rock plants, such as aubretias, yellow alyssum, candytuft, saxifrages, double arabis, veronicas, helianthemums, pinks of all sizes, phloxes, sedums, etc. Toward the back of the border against the hedge I put taller plants, yellow and blue Himalayan poppies, red spireas, tall blue and white campanulas, pentstemons, betonica, fuchsias, foxgloves, etc. In the middle the smaller rock plants, gentians, miniature roses, rock azaleas, violas, anemones pulsatilla, incarvillea, androceas, citus roses, primulas, auriculas and many others.

The border has been such a success, and is so gay and interesting practically throughout the year, that I thought other fellow-gardeners might be encouraged to make a rock border also in unpromising situations. (Mrs.) E. M. D.

Autumn Rockery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yakima, Wash.

Reserving its bloom until September and October, the leadwort or plumbago larpentæ is a most acceptable addition to the rockery. Its delightful blue flowers appear in profusion in September when most rockery plants have ceased to bloom. The flowers bear some resemblance to phlox and terminate numerous stems of 10 to 12 inches arising from the crown. The plant thus makes mounds nearly a foot high and 15 to 18 inches across. Its clear dark blue flowers always attract attention and favorable comment. With the coming of the first frosts, the foliage turns a dark wine color. The calyces also take on this color and persist in burr-like heads after the flowers are gone.

As each plant goes out of flower it should be cut down partially, and a few weeks later cut down entirely, otherwise the shabby look which one associates with so many herbaceous borders is inevitable. It is because of this that the inclusion of plants with permanent foliage is so important.

Tufts of sea pinks may be successfully used to fill up any vacant space, and the ordinary garden thyme makes a most fragrant addition where space permits.

Heather Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps to some, heather suggests only great stretches of Scotch moors, but happily for those who cannot travel so far afield there are beautiful heaths in many other parts of the British Isles and Europe, which are more easily accessible than the heather-clad moors of the Highlands.

Along the south coast of England are many beautiful spots where heather grows in abundance. During July, August and September it is a source of great joy to thousands who walk leisurely along narrow tracks over the heaths or whirl along heather-fringed roads.

There is something particularly attractive about this free-growing and free-flowering plant, attractive alike in its rich pink-purple coloring and its delicious honeyed fragrance. This not only perfumes all the air where it grows but draws countless numbers of bees to extract the nectar, which makes their honey exceedingly rich in color and flavor.

There is an extensive heath in the south of England within sight of white cliffs, whose feet are lapped by water so deep in color as to remind one of the Mediterranean. To lie on a heather-clothed bank in the shade of a group of fir trees, enjoying the fragrance and beauty on a cloudless summer's day and listening to the bees as they buzz from one flower to another, with the cliffs and sea in the distance, is indeed a rich experience.

The writer remembers returning to England after a visit to America and gazing with joy at the purple heather-covered slopes of the Isle of Wight. Someone near asked, "What is it that makes the hills that rich color?"

"That is heather," was the reply.

"Heather!" came the answer with a sigh of deep content and both were silent, perhaps giving thanks—the visitor like Linnæus when he first landed in England and knelt in gratitude that he beheld gorse in its full golden glory for the first time, and the other humbly grateful to have returned safely to her native shores ir. heather time. F. B.

Novel Flower Pots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that radios have taken the place of victrolas, many may wonder what to do with the records. One suggestion, which is novel and at the same time useful, is to make flower pots. Thus used they are not only attractive for your own home, but make inexpensive gifts.

To make the record pliable put it in a very moderate oven for three or four minutes. If the oven is too hot or the record left in too long it will blister and thus spoil your work. It is best to wear gloves, as the record soon cools and hardens, thus making it necessary to work quickly and accurately.

Use the name plate as the bottom of the flower pot, the hole furnishing the necessary drainage. Bend the sides of the record upward forming a square bottom and allowing the sides to concave. Thus shaped the four corners make sharp angles outward, but if the pointed corners are gently pushed inward, it will give the pot a continuous curving contour. With the addition of some soil and a geranium or cactus you have a pot that will add to any room.

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The Dance

Sara Mildred Strauss Dancers

With members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for accompanists and the spacious stage of Symphony Hall for performance, dance programs at the Pops are endowed with a special impetus and luster.

Under these advantageous circumstances, and possibly because of the months of training that have intervened, the Sara Mildred Strauss Dancers last evening made a more vibrant impression that they did wandering in and out of the maze of Ed Wynn's Revue at the Opera House last fall. They were enthusiastically received by an audience which showed preference for the dances composed of clearly discernible steps to music, as in the Strauss Waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods," and the popular "Carioca" of Vincent Youmans, which originated, we believe, in the screen musical, "Flying Down to Rio."

Yet the audience was only a little less cordial in its reception of the dance which is bodily movement expressive of ideas. Of this type, "Flight and Destruction," unaccompanied, was a brilliant conception pictorially in a form of Program Dance without a very definite program. Emotion was communicated, but not the logical reason for the emotion. There was a suggestion of ruthless oppression in the pounding impact of the larger group, clad in silver and gold metal cloth, and of woe and fear in the anguished poses of the three central figures strikingly enforced in shades of red and fuchsia. Although this form of dance should be strong enough to convey its own message, it often doesn't without program notes.

The opening number, "Song of the Bayou" (music by Bloom), was a spectacle of interlinear patterns tellingly emphasized against a triangular white space in the background. Here the ombre grays of the costuming were pleasing and right. In fact, the costuming was harmonious throughout and the grouping intelligent and interesting. The troupe of 17 girls shows excellent training.

This program will be repeated Wednesday evening. Tonight three new numbers, "Shadow Waltz" (done at the Ed Wynn Revue), "Danse" and "Savage Rhythm," with the "Garioca" again for finale, will be given.

M. L.

Cows Sent to Labrador

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Six head of Guernsey cattle sailed for Labrador yesterday on the steamship S. S. Dagali—gifts to Sir Wilfred Grenfell and his mission. The American Guernsey Cattle Club presented the cattle in the hopes of establishing a strain hardy enough to withstand the rigors of Labrador, and thus help in solving nutritional problems. The cows will be fed on moss, chief food of the reindeer.

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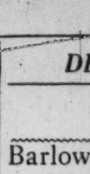

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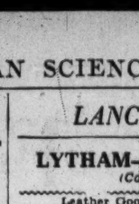
Our ordinary Shoes from 29/6



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50 DISTINCT MODELS FROM £105
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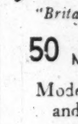

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Choice Gowns, Two-Piece Suits, Millinery
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Own materials made up
66 NORTH STREET, LEEDS
Urgent orders at shortest notice.

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CHARLES CLINKARD
Foot Fitter of Fine Shoes

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FOR PURE FOODSTUFFS
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Estimates given.
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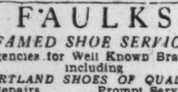
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HIGH-CLASS LAUNDERERS DYERS and CLEANERS
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Frilled and Welted, for 3-Piece Suite, in heavy quality Linen-finish, Cretonne, Stuart Period design. Fawn, Green and Cream Grounds. A thoroughly dependable cloth
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Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
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Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Ironing-Cord Holder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT LAST—an ironing cord that won't become entangled with your hands or feet, or playfully scrape little wrinkles into a freshly ironed tablecloth! The well-behaved cord shown above is being kept out of harm's way by an ironing attachment invented by Louie Toly, of Los Angeles (U. S. Patent No. 1960292). The arm to which the cord is fastened is counterweighted so that it bobs up and down with the motion of the iron, and takes up any slack that appears.

In Lighter Vein

Old News

"Hey, mister, my mother wants to know who is this feller who has a house to rent for $8!"

The foregoing interrupted a conversation between the city editor and the star reporter of the Free Lance Star in Fredericksburg, Va.

"What house?" was the query asked by both men at once.

"This one," said the urchin, handing the city editor a bit of paper which he immediately recognized as having been torn from the pages of the Fredericksburg paper.

The clipping described an attractive place with an acre of land "for rent to a reliable party for $8 per month."

Then the C. E. smiled and told the youngster to take the clipping back to his mother and point out to her that the heading read, "Thirty Years Ago Today in Fredericksburg."—*Washington Post.*

And the Birds

Sing a song of ten cents, a packet full of seeds,
Five and twenty blackbirds pecking through the weeds,
Thirteen thousand sparrows, fourteen thousand crows—
Where that little packet goes everybody knows.
—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

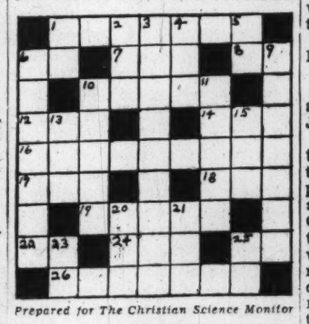
Try It

This is a fact,
And not a foolish witticism:
All men like lots of praise
But not a word of criticism.
—*Pathfinder.*

Good Customer

"Ah," said the village butcher, enthusiastically describing a new resident, "she's a real lady. She don't know one cut o' meat from another, nor veal from mutton."—*Humorist.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 221



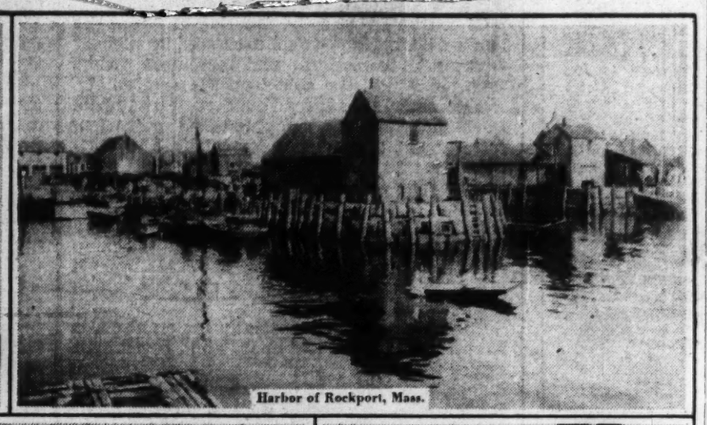
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Fish likened to a cat.
6—Thus.
7—Point at.
8—Part of the verb "to be."
10—Silver coin.
12—Sheltered side.
14—Harvard Athletic Association (ab.).
16—Pertaining to finance.
17—Interior (ab).
18—Short sleep.
19—Fishing net.
22—Exclamation.
24—Denoting married women's maiden family name.
25—Old-poetical.
26—Act of snoring.

Down
1—Prefix meaning with.
2—Member of the Tai stock.
3—One who understands financing.
4—Girl's name.
5—Greeting.
6—Greedy.
9—Surgeon's knife.
10—Bends.
11—French River
13—Number one (Ger.).
15—American Automobile Association (ab.)
19—Seine.
20—Point of the compass.
23—Like.
25—Connective.
(The Solution Appears Elsewhere.)

Monitor Camera Club Album

Waiting Gulls


Harbor of Rockport, Mass.

Seal Beach, Calif.

Yellowstone Falls, Wyoming

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Above Snapshots Entitle the Following to Membership in the Monitor Camera Club (Left to Right): Helen Scott, Wenatchee, Wash.; Miss Josephine Learned, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Cowan, Pasadena, Calif.; Miss Frances Pixley, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Solve a Problem in Arithmetic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I SUPPOSE," said Jennie, "that Percy Pig and Edward Elephant are glad that it is summer again."

"And the long vacation is coming," said Jimmie, "when they won't have to go to school."

"No," said Uncle Peter. "Percy Pig and Edward Elephant are not glad that the long vacation is coming, although they are well pleased that summer is here. Percy Pig and Edward Elephant are not the frivolous kind of children, hardly worthy of the name, who are glad when they do not have to go to school. They respect the judgment of their parents, and when Mr. and Mrs. Pig tell Percy, and Mr. and Mrs. Elephant tell Edward, how important their studies will be to them when they are grown up like Mr. Pig and Mr. Elephant, Percy Pig and Edward Elephant know that this is so, and can hardly go to school enough.

"When it is a very stormy day in winter and the wind blows and the snow falls so that you can hardly see across the street, and the fire alarm gives the signal that means 'no school today,' Edward Elephant and Percy Pig almost cry. But they hold back their tears and swallow their sobs because they know that such useless grief would distress their parents, and that when there is no school on account of bad weather, all you can do is to make the best of it."

"I think you are joking, Uncle Peter," said Jimmie.

"You would," said Uncle Peter.

"But you might tell us a story about Percy and Edward," said Jennie.

"The only episode I can think of this minute," said Uncle Peter, "is the day Percy Pig and Edward Elephant solved the great problem in arithmetic. It was the day of the Great Arithmetic Examination and there were a lot of visitors. There was the Mayor and the School Committee and the fathers and mothers of the children and Miss Peppermint, Uncle Isaac and the man who took care of the schoolhouse furnace."

"We don't do things like that at our school," said Jimmie.

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Uncle Peter, "went to a smaller school where they did things in a more family way. So there they all sat, with the children at their little desks and Miss Peppermint at the blackboard with a piece of chalk in her fingers. First she made the figure 2 on the blackboard and then she made another 2 under it and then she drew a line under that. 'Now,' said Miss Peppermint, 'let us see how soon some bright little girl or boy can tell us how much two and two make.'"

"There was a great scratching of pencils on slates, and rubbing out, and doing over. And whose hands were up first but Percy Pig's and Edward Elephant's. And then other little hands showed like corn in a corn popper. Some said 2 and 2 made 7, and some that 2 and 2 made 22, and some that 2 and 2 made 9. Percy Pig said 2 and 2 made 3, and Edward Elephant said 2 and 2 made 5."

"I don't think they knew much about arithmetic," said Jennie.

"They didn't," said Uncle Peter. "But Miss Peppermint gave the prize to Percy and Edward. 'Percy Pig and

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

And whose hands were up first but Percy Pig's and Edward Elephant's.

Edward Elephant are both wrong separately,' said Miss Peppermint, 'but when you split the difference they are right together because the real solution of this problem in arithmetic is that 2 and 2 make 4.'"

For the Scrapbook

Much in Little

A hundred mistakes are an education if you learn something from each one.

A tree or a man, to grow, must have a fixed root place.—*Wanamaker.*

Make sure of a thrifty wife even if you have to wear your shoes out looking for her.—*Japanese proverb.*

Religion is the best armor a man can have, but it is the worst cloak.—*Bunyan.*

Those who cultivate the habit of being kind are laying the foundations of a happy life.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

THE Saints were the sinners who kept on trying.—SIR JOHN EVELYN WRENCH

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"YELLOWSTONE FALLS, WYOMING." It should be evident to all who examine this picture that the falls and the tree trunks in the foreground divide the interest. If you will cover the foreground to a point just above these tree trunks you will find that your entire interest is centered on the beautiful falls, which is as it should be. The falls cut almost through the center of the picture weakening the composition. Some of the space at the right should be eliminated. An enlargement from the negative from which the print was made should make a very pleasing picture.

"Waiting Gulls." The fence detracts from the picture. Perhaps a more interesting subject would be to try to photograph one or two gulls with wings spread. Very attractive pictures can be made of such subjects even though difficult to picture.

"Seal Beach, California." The posts in the background detract from this picture. It might be possible to make the exposure from some angle that would not include these. The exposure was sufficient and the subject itself very interesting.

"Harbor of Rockport, Mass." Here we have two complete pictures each pleasing and interesting. First if you will cover with a card everything to the right of the tall building, in the center and with another card about a half inch of the foreground you will have a well composed picture. On the other hand if all at the left of the tall building is covered and about the same expanse of foreground another well composed picture will result. Each his its point of interest and good composition.

If the maker of this print has an enlarging camera it will be of great interest to enlarge each of these sections of the film. The results will justify the work involved. Clouds would add to the beauty of the two resulting pictures.

What They Say

Too Short a Time

"We are all very apt to favor the panaceas which will cure all our troubles in thirty days. We are lazy."—*President Roosevelt.*

Fragile

Communism is, and always has been, a fragile growth."—*Raymond Moley.*

Poor Method

"Hating people is like burning down your own house to get rid of a rat."—*Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

The Dreamer

"The one thing that a dreamer never does is to dream that he is dreaming."—*Dean Inge.*

The N.R.A.?

"The American public has found a channel to future prosperity."—*Charles M. Schwab.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Epaphras

FROM Colossians 4:12 we gather that Epaphras was a native of Colosse and it seems evident from Col. 1:7 (Revised Version) that he had founded the church there; while he had played a prominent part in the evangelization of the neighboring towns of Laodicea and Hierapolis. (Col. 4.13). He visited Paul at Rome during the apostle's first captivity in that city; and bore to him encouraging news concerning the Colossian church, telling of the "faith in Christ Jesus" shown by its members, as well as their love for "all the saints" (1:4) For this message the apostle expressed warm gratitude (1:3f.) and showed his appreciation of Epaphras's work by describing him as "our dear fellowservant" . . . "a faithful minister of Christ" (1:7), "a servant of Christ" (4:12). In Philemon, verse 23, Paul writes of him as his "fellowprisoner," which, if it be taken literally, suggests that Epaphras's zeal led to his imprisonment.

Daily Anecdote

Coolidge's Brevity

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CALVIN COOLIDGE first drew national attention when he handled the Boston Police strike with such dispatch. A New York newspaperman came to Boston to interview the Governor and was ushered in the gubernatorial office.

"What can I do for you?" inquired Mr. Coolidge.

"Governor, I came up here to get an interview with you for my paper. But first of all I want to shake the hand of a great American."

The Governor extended his hand and with characteristic brevity said, "There it is, Good night."

Brevities

Humorist: "When he is mowing or rolling his lawn, a man finds that the hours soon slip away," remarks an essayist. So does the man, if his wife isn't careful.

Punch: There was a sudden strike of waiters in a Belgian restaurant recently. As time wore on diners began to realize that something out of the ordinary had occurred.

Los Angeles Times: A business commentator says the important partner is always named first. What about pork and beans?

Punch: According to a correspondent, Paraguayans are wondering what they are fighting Bolivia for. It is not that they are worrying, it seems, but strangers have started asking questions.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thoughtfulness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

RECENTLY an elderly Indian woman came from the Indian reserve, a long trip across the Inlet, to trade baskets which she had spent many days making, for discarded clothing. Among other things she was given a man's suit.

The next day the rain fell in torrents and a knock at the door disclosed the pathetic figure of the woman. In the suit pocket she had found some papers and had made the long trip to return them. The papers proved to be only an old savings bank book and a telephone bill, but as the woman could not read them she thought them to be valuable.

She was given a hot lunch and car fare and off she went happy, surely a true member of a noble race.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Circulating Library

MY HUSBAND and I, after months of unemployment, finally hit on an idea which brought us supplies. We found the magic goose—and if we can share the golden eggs with those in need we will be only too glad to do it.

We had a library which we could not sell. And then the thought came to capitalize on it by placing it in a truck, arranging shelves in it, and starting a circulating-library-on-wheels for the rural districts around our state. At first the clientele was small, and the income (50 cents a month from every subscriber to our services) hardly covered the cost of gasoline. Now we both work, and took in another fellow with a truck in the "company." People still read!

Mrs. C. L.

All Nature

Snow-on-the-Mountain

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN is an old garden favorite. It belongs to that interesting family "Euphorbiaceae," the spurges, containing such other well-known plants as the scarlet plume, Poinsettia, Mexican fire plant, and the crown-of-thorns. It is an annual, growing usually about a foot high, with long, entire, stemless, light green leaves, the upper ones marked with conspicuous, petal-like, white margins.

Like the Poinsettias, with its uppermost leaves a bright crimson, the leaves of the plant are frequently mistaken for the flowers. However, the flowers are the smaller, less conspicuous dots in umbel shape at the center of the upper leaf-whorls.

Originally the plants were native to a region triangular in general outline, with the points of the triangle in Minnesota, Texas, and South Carolina. Today there is no well-defined limit because snow-on-the-mountain became so popular 100 years ago that florists shipped it all over the country, and in many places it has escaped from gardens to grow wild.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Excuse Our No

By CARMACK

Today I came sailing around the house just in time to see the Boss set a small can on the lawn and rush away from it—
Naturally my ol' curiosity was aroused and I ambled up to see what was in it—
But the Boss got all excited and yelled for me to stay away from it—
Bang!
Well, sir—I was just about to wiggle my tail and ask him "How come?" when there was a loud BANG!
And the can went sailing up into the air—Wow! My curiosity was aroused then, sure enough!
But it turned out to be only some ol' Fourth of July firecrackers or something like that—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

National Picture for the Holidays

THE great national holiday begins in the United States this week. It isn't the Fourth of July. It is the month's cruise which takes President Roosevelt away from American shores, and is accompanied by a similar relaxation on the part of most of the other officials on the strangely deserted Washington scene. The lull is of genuine political importance, nationally and internationally. It signifies that the United States has gone so far toward recovery that it can stop and look around.

What does it see? A nation still in the midst of experiment, but which according to every basis of judgment is making definite and regular progress toward normal business activity and reëmployment. A nation where the field of experiment is still widening, with the goal of social security set up as the latest requirement. A nation which, on the same day the President set forth, received its first annual unpaid recovery bill of $3,989,000,000. A nation in which an important political campaign is getting under way, with criticism of Administration policy waxing loud, while the President's personal popularity, attested by several polls and estimates, remains strong.

In general, business throughout the country falls into two groups: that which has received appreciable benefit from some of the various experiments, and therefore feels strong and critical, and that which thinks it has had little or no direct help, and therefore clamors. The forces, it will be seen, pull in opposite directions. Industries like New England textiles, which have enjoyed demonstrable benefits from codes and agreements, now think they can walk with less governmental assistance. They want more freedom, at least in the abstract. Yet great groups, like the cotton farmers of the South, have just pressed to enactment ever stronger forms of direct and compulsory control by government.

The ebb and flow of industrial sentiment are important, but beneath the surface far more powerful forces are at work. One is the drive toward social security which President Roosevelt is leading. It is the keynote of his announced program for the coming year, and a strong Cabinet committee is at work on the details. Modern industrial and agricultural life has plainly become more insecure for the individual. The President asks the ablest members of his Cabinet to study this social unrest and economic demoralization, hold hearings, test national opinion, and evolve a plan to insure against the penalties of unemployment and dependency. The development of work opportunities, through the encouragement of private industry, organization such as the United States Employment Service, and extension of public works, will be applied directly to the problem.

In short, the average American has before him not only the considerable range of experiments already under way, but breath-taking projects aimed at the loftiest of goals. The nature and extent of the problem are undenied. The decline of self-sufficient agriculture, the steady growth of the division of labor, the interdependence of markets and the price system, as well as the increasing rapidity of change in all phases of the economic system, are the self-evident factors specified by the President. But the amount of interference, of "planning" needed to reduce the elements of insecurity, is open to hottest debate. The President has placed his goal boldly, prior to election, at its maximum point. He gives opponents of national planning the largest target at which to shoot. And he goes off to cruise.

Left behind, as a result of his last week's work, are many new instruments actually in operation. Four important categories may be specified: precedent-shattering relief for mortgage-burdened farmers under the Frazier-Lemke Bill, Congress' own radical contribution to relief; the Securities Exchange Commission, in the hands of the expected authorities but presided over by Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, who had not been implicated in previous market-reform moves; the Housing Act, placed in the redoubtable big-business control of Mr. James A. Moffett of Standard Oil; and the too-little-studied Railroad Retirement Act, which may be a valuable precedent for insurance in other industries.

Such is the national scene as the year's six-month ends, as midsummer lull begins, as new and broader social aims open.

"Off to Camp"

THIS is the season when railroad, bus and steamship terminals—not forgetting the family automobile—bulge with children "off to camp." A survey has indicated that the camping movement in the United States has some 8,000,000 annual participants, of whom 2,500,000 are under eighteen.

This is part of a well-nigh universal rediscovery of the out-of-doors. With an automobile for every five persons running on 3,424,233 miles of highways, along and across uncounted thousands of miles of rivers and streams, with 179,116,728 acres of national and state parks and preserves, and with added leisure, increasing thousands yearly seek the open spaces.

Of course, historically, America has been the home of camping—from necessity in pioneer days and for pleasure and recreation today. The aborigines, the colonists, the armies, the frontiersmen, the railroad builders—all camped. In this machine age, camping offers recreation, refreshment and release for adults and children alike. In the out-of-doors they learn wood lore, joyous absorption in new activities, and spiritual values, from nature, from necessity, from leaders and from each other. For children especially the mountains and the sea, the camp fire, the silent nights under the stars, enrich life with fresh interests and thoughts which urban living has denied.

Choice of a camp, especially for children, is important. Its educational and permanent values vary with organization and supervision. A good camp offers in most cases an answer to the question of whether a vacation is a profit or a loss. Vacation time is a time when children learn as well as play. The right kind of a camp means that they learn by doing and learn things worth learning.

Camping offers opportunities for recapturing eagerness, spontaneity, and a sense of adventure. It is an insurance policy against idleness, ennui and mischief. It is an investment in joy and education.

Britain's "Black-Coats"

ONE aspect of the unemployment problem in Great Britain has received only lately the attention it deserves. It is that of the class known as the "black-coated" unemployed. The figures of the registered unemployed, which at the worst moment reached nearly 3,000,000, have now been brought down nearly to 2,000,000; and the numbers are steadily falling. But they include only the workers whose wages are within the amount covered by the state insurance scheme—that is to say, persons whose earnings are not more than £250 a year.

Outside this limit are large numbers now destitute of whose distresses little has been heard—clerks in business houses who have been accustomed to earn a few hundred pounds a year, men who have held important administrative positions with salaries ranging up to £4000 a year, and skilled specialists such as engineers, surveyors, architects, analytical chemists or electricians with first-rate records. It is estimated that more than 300,000 persons accustomed to earn more than £500 a year are now without any employment or claim to insurance benefit. At least 100,000 of these have held highly responsible executive positions.

It may be objected that such persons ought to have made their own provision against a rainy day. But this overlooks the fact that the value of invested savings, during the trade slump, has often been reduced by 50 or 70 or 80 per cent, or even altogether destroyed. Moreover in Britain this class—the middle class—is required to pay heavy taxes out of which free education, free medical services, and unemployment benefits are provided for the poor, but it gets none of these advantages for its own members. The middle-class man must pay large sums for the education of his children if they in their turn are to be equipped to carry on professional and administrative work.

These are persons, now destitute, whom it is all the more difficult to help because in the majority of cases they have suffered in silence. Too proud to advertise their grievances, they have removed from the comfortable houses where they were well known among their neighbors, have taken their children away from expensive schools, and have subsisted no one can say how. But their case is now recognized as a national problem. An effort has just been made in Parliament to introduce into the Employment bill a clause to insure, against unemployment, workers receiving from £250 to £500 a year. But even this would not help those with salaries above £500 a year.

The most hopeful aspect of the problem is that men of this class are usually those most capable of devising means to help themselves. A number of them have formed an Executive Employment Society, which is not only searching energetically for vacancies for its members, but starting new businesses. Another device is to start a coöperative insurance association through which executive workers may insure themselves against unemployment. Others are endeavoring to promote an extension of the system of provident schemes in houses of business under which employers and employees contribute to a fund to be used for various emergencies. It is more and more being felt that this is a national issue of the first order. The plight of the manual workers has never for a moment been forgotten. But it is no less important to prevent the wastage of the skill, energy, and high equipment of some of the best qualified individuals in Great Britain.

The New Deal of 1776

THE Fourth of July had claims to fame before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Yet the association of the date with the document by which the thirteen original states of the American Union severed their colonial allegiance to Great Britain overshadows all others.

Among other historic events associated with the date are the settlement of Providence, R. I., by Roger Williams in 1636; Benjamin Franklin's proposal for the Colonial Congress in 1754; the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne in 1804; the passing of two ex-Presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, both signers of the Declaration, almost at the same hour, on July 4, 1826; the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Monument in 1848; the surrender of Vicksburg to General Grant in 1863; and the birth of Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth President of the United States, in 1872.

The Fourth of July this year will mark the one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence—though Congress had actually adopted a resolution of independence on July 2 and published it to the world. Yet the Fourth has always been the day celebrated as the date of the signing of the Declaration drawn up by Jefferson.

Looking down the corridor of time for more than a century and a half, the Declaration of Independence may be regarded as the New Deal of 1776. It was a New Deal of freedom for the few million colonists scattered along the Atlantic seaboard—but it was more. It marked the formal beginning of a New Deal in democratic government which was to leave its impress upon history for all time. It was not only the foundation of a nation, but seed destined to bear fruit in fuller freedom of older lands and in nations not then born.

Like all new deals in history, it grew out of a profound dissatisfaction with old deals, in that instance, the tyranny and taxes of a king. Yet the New Deal of 1776 represented more than that. It was the crystallization of a new political philosophy and system which time and circumstances were evolving to meet the needs of a new day.

Muddling the Farm Question

SIGNING of the Frazier-Lemke farm bankruptcy bill undoubtedly was the biggest surprise in President Roosevelt's final rush of work before leaving for his Hawaiian cruise. And it may prove to be one of the Administration's mistakes. The bill was not an Administration measure, was fought by the President's congressional spokesmen at every stage, and could have been stopped at one juncture if a single Republican Senator had risen to object.

It becomes law as the result of powerful, almost irresistible forces. The need to lift the debt burden, by whatever means possible, still dictates major moves of government. This explains why some otherwise cautious observers in the middle West supported such an outwardly radical and dubious measure. President Roosevelt's unexpected acquiescence is probably, too, some indication that the agricultural adjustment or crop problem is encountering heavy political weather.

Increasing reports have come from the West and South that farm sentiment, always weak at coöperating for its own good, is irked at the operation of crop controls. This program may not be failing—it would be pretty early to judge of that—but at least President Roosevelt shows a disposition to move in the other direction. If farm prices do not rise rapidly enough to ease the pressure he will accept action to unburden the farmer of his debts.

The Department of Agriculture, perhaps putting the best front on the matter, estimates that no more than 5 or 6 per cent of the farmers will resort to the new machinery for obtaining a virtual five-year moratorium. This is because most farmers will avoid the odium of bankruptcy, others will not be able to convince the courts that they are bankrupt, and the Farm Credit Administration will supply aid for all except the most heavily indebted.

In any event, the effect of the act is to set up a class of preferred debtors who will continue in competition with the more thrifty farmers while the latter must pay their debts in full. Such is one difficulty in attempting to deal with the farm problem by adjusting debts instead of by adjusting crops to bring a better income. Another drawback is that if farm losses are written off too largely from the lender's side of the slate, farm credit is made that much more difficult to obtain in the future and a reason is set up for rates of interest which the farm belt calls usurious.

The West must soon decide whether it wants to wash out debts to a point that will later react to its discredit and disadvantage, whether it is willing to follow through the crop reduction programs to obtain better prices, or whether it prefers at length to go through the wringer of low prices and hard creditors.

Seeing America, 1836

Book of the Day

COUNT FRANCESCO ARESE, a Milanese, was a liberal, a friend of Louis Napoleon. When the young Prince was exiled to America in 1836 after an abortive conspiracy, Arese sailed to meet him in New York. But when Napoleon was recalled almost at once to Europe, the young Italian, having had a taste of travel and adventure with the Foreign Legion in Africa, took advantage of his footloose position to see America. His notes, written in French, are faithfully translated and carefully edited by Andrew Evans in A TRIP TO THE PRAIRIES (New York: Harbor Press). In later life Arese remained a close friend of Napoleon, served his country in various official capacities, and helped substantially to build modern Italy.

His American tour led him to Washington, D. C., west through Virginia and Kentucky to St. Louis, up the Missouri through the Sioux country, east across Minnesota, around Lake Michigan and down the Lakes and the St. Lawrence to Quebec, then south to New York and Boston.

On the prairies he traveled alone except for an Indian or half-breed guide or two. He was fortunate in avoiding war parties, as well as other misfortunes, although he was frequently annoyed by bad weather and the straying of his horses. On his return to comparative civilization he discovered that his trunk had been robbed of virtually all his valuables.

His observations on Indian life are quaint rather than informative; he was not equipped to report scientifically, and he had little love for the "savages," who astonished him by their voracity, their filth and their scant morals. On the other hand he waxed indignant over their exploitation at the hands of whites. In the more civilized portions of the country he was the keen observer and the not unfriendly critic of inns, theaters, laws, customs and life in general, that one would expect a sophisticated, gentlemanly young European to be. No doubt his picture of America a century ago is a fair one. At times he grew quite enthusiastic over the energy and initiative of the young giant, and its physical beauty frequently led him to use superlatives.

Many early western travel narratives have been edited and republished recently, and this one will be a charming, although not indispensable, addition to the list.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

Europe's Iron Ring of Alliances

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SOME time ago a good deal of play was made with the ring of iron and concrete fortifications round France, but much more important is the ring of iron and concrete alliances that France, in conjunction with Russia, is erecting round the Europe of the peace treaties, the Europe of the *status quo*.

It is, of course, all done in the name of peace—a word that has been incredibly abused in recent years. The alliances are not, we are told, the old kind of alliances. All alliances are, by definition, defensive. No country, in these days, admits that its diplomatic combinations can possibly be directed against any other country. The other country can come into the combination if it chooses. But what could it do in such company if the facts of the case make of it a potential adversary of the group? Its inclusion would be sheer hypocrisy. Inside, there would be an inner circle.

That is precisely the difficulty which the League of Nations has experienced. It nominally takes in all—but in reality there is, inside the League, the same struggle for control, the same divisions, the same antagonisms, as would exist outside the League. The universality of the Kellogg pact has likewise failed to prevent the preparation for war, and many people are beginning to think that the efficacy of an international contract is in inverse ratio to the number of its adherents.

* * *

Nothing is to be deprecated more than the tendency to find scapegoats among the nations, and I do not propose to fall into the folly of condemning Russia. But it is absurd not to look objectively at what is happening, and to try to understand whether these diplomatic moves, now being played swiftly and boldly on the European chessboard, are really desirable. I cannot be suspected of any animus against the Soviet régime, since I was one of the very few writers who in 1919 vehemently opposed the plan of the Cordon Sanitaire, and who (despite my dislike of the Bolshevik doctrines) believed that ideas cannot be destroyed by force.

That leaves me quite free to suggest today the danger of running to the opposite extreme, and of pretending that all that is done by Russia in the international sphere is commendable. Russia in the Disarmament Conference? Russia in the League? By all means. But let us count the cost, and not be led away by loud-sounding words signifying nothing.

France has always had a penchant for Russia. The attraction is the attraction of mass. Russia is the biggest country in Europe. If it is on the French side, French military strength is greatly increased. Before 1914, the Franco-Russian alliance was one of the most formidable factors in Europe.

The collapse of Russia, the disintegrating influence of Russia after the peace of Brest-Litovsk, made a renewal of the Franco-Russian alliance impossible for years. Yet France regretted the disappearance from its diplomatic calculations of the immense northern nation. Poland was a doubtful substitute. The Little Entente was excellent in a supplementary manner, but nothing could adequately substitute for Russia. As soon as Europe began to settle down, and doctrinal prejudice wore thin, France reverted to its former conception.

Doctrines really matter very little, and never for long, in diplomacy. It may be that doctrines create ambitions which are at variance, but in themselves they have no importance in international relations. Republican France and Tsarist Russia worked together. Why not a France still wedded to nineteenth-century democracy and a Russia which has adopted the twentieth-century notion of the subordination of the individual?

As for Communist Russia, it was at first suspicious of all bourgeois institutions and nations. But in a later period it realized that it had very much the same problems as the Tsarist Russia. Especially as the rivalry between it and Japan grew in intensity did it appreciate the need of allies in Europe. It is, huge as is its area and population, not so strong as it would wish to be. It cannot afford to have trouble in the East and in the West. Therefore, it must protect itself in Europe by a chain of alliances.

Besides, friendship with France meant much more than just friendship with France. France had already built up a ring of alliances by which Russia might benefit. France is directly allied to Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia, and the eastern and southern countries are linked up with each other. If France cared to say the word, Russia might make its peace with these nations, France did say the word, and together France and Russia have constructed a boulevard of Europe which extends from the Baltic to the Dardanelles. France, Russia, the Little Entente, and the Balkanic Entente, which includes Turkey, already an ally of Russia, can dominate Europe.

* * *

A good deal of diplomatic work was done outside Geneva, but Geneva offered a wonderful platform from which the solidarity of the new combination of powers could be announced. It could be announced in the name of security, as a diplomatic measure which assures peace. When real disarmament seemed improbable, then the arguments in favor of security could be brought forward, and if collective action of a general character were refused, no one could blame the arrangements which nations believing themselves menaced might make among themselves. These arrangements were openly displayed. At a given moment the screen was thrown down, and Europe was exhibited as organized on the Franco-Russo-Little Entente-Balkanic Entente pattern, with neutrals, and a number of countries which had aims incompatible with those of this immense diplomatic constellation, but without effective or sufficient power.

We have to reckon with this situation. It would be absurd to refuse to see the inwardness of the diplomatic deal based on the idea of mutual assistance. Does it make for peace? Immediately, perhaps, for it is difficult to see who can oppose it. But it certainly reintroduces into European life the system of alliances, and sooner or later there will be an attempt to construct counter-alliances.

There is no balance of power at present—there is on the contrary a preponderance of power. Yet the alliances are not as solid as they appear to be. There are countries which may be detached. A desperate diplomatic game is now on foot. It will be played closely, vigorously, dangerously. Unless—unless men of good will in every country can yet make their voices prevail, and persuade politicians of the overwhelming advantage of genuine friendship of all nations.

North . . South . . East . . West

The "Old Grads" and the New

By FRANK L. PERRIN

THERE are sweet compensations in these interesting experiences we all seem destined to pass through. One of these is that we are able, if we will, to view the prospect at once with the eyes of experience and the eyes of youth. Yes, this is possible if we refuse to permit our vision to be dimmed by vain regrets for mistakes carelessly made or opportunities as carelessly neglected. There is always a new horizon, rich in promise, if it is not marred by our own selfish thinking.

Not so long ago I met, at a social gathering, a half hundred or more fellow alumni of our common Alma Mater. At roll call the fact was disclosed that all those present, with a single exception, were from classes of a century newer than that embracing the "veteran's" class of the middle 80s. But there were no bridges, no impassable barriers in between. One had faced the problems and enjoyed the stimulating conflict longer than the others, but the cause of all was a common one.

But beginning somewhat before the earlier date here rather indefinitely set down, and continuing, a significant change has been wrought in the experiences of both the older graduates and the younger. This change is indicated in the estimate which college men and women put upon those who, from choice or necessity, have striven and succeeded without the academic advantage they themselves have enjoyed. In the earlier years, in our then quite new country, there had grown up, unquestionably, what was assumed to be an aristocracy of culture. This, of course, comprised the comparatively few college men and still fewer college women of the period of late pre-war and early post-war years. The cultural attainments of those comprising this minority fitted them, for positions as instructors in the schools and colleges and led many into pulpits and sectarian councils.

Beyond these important fields of purposeful activity but a comparatively small number found their way. It is true that the bench and bar claimed some of the college men, but in the expanding regions west of the Ohio and Mississippi sermonizing and oratory were accomplishments acquired by practice in the debating societies and the district schools. The blacksmith's apprentice became lawyer and then judge, and the youthful plowman found himself editor of the county paper, then state legislator, and finally member of Congress.

* * *

Now, by progressive or merely evolutionary processes, the sons and daughters and the grandsons and granddaughters of these roughhewn and indifferently polished builders of this pioneer period have found their way into and through colleges and universities and have taken their places to form, actually, the rank and file of advancing American citizenship. The old lines marking a more or less fictitious aristocracy of culture have been all but obliterated. And this is not because the standards have been lowered. It is because the opportunities for improving our thought process have become so general, and have been embraced so widely, that the title before or the letters following one's name add little to, and as happily detract not at all from, his true worth.

We see proof of this on all sides. Common problems and the sincere search for their right solution tend to level, in consciousness, all remaining prejudices of class or caste. The exclusive clubs, the fashionable churches, the restricted avenues, accept neighbors and strangers almost upon the newcomer's estimate of his own worth and standing. The wisdom of this is being taught by the West to the East, and by the North to the South. Happily this does not testify to a lowering of standards. It proves that the level of culture, honesty, and civic righteousness has been raised.

* * *

But let us not congratulate ourselves or deceive ourselves into believing that the good work has all been done. There is a sector of this thing we call society, or culture, or higher civilization if you will, which remains outside the realm of this influence engendered by better understanding. It is the unleavened lump of discord, extremely human, traditionally perverse, and sometimes wicked, because it is selfish and ignorant. It is to the problem thus presented that the prayerful and understanding thought of the old grads and the new, and of all their allies and compatriots of an emerging and courageous generation, must turn.

The panacea which we may seek in partisan political theories will not be found. All such specifics which have been recommended and tried have grievously failed. Some of the doctrinal theories imbibed in colleges are as futile and spurious.

But there is a way, and happily millions of the graduates of the old school and the new are finding it and proving it. This way is found in a clearer and better sense of brotherhood than that gained by those of an earlier generation, and the realization that this understanding can be applied and practically utilized. It leads definitely away from the prejudices imposed by a belief in the aristocracy of culture, toward an appreciation of the real man's true dominion.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

What Men Care For, Men Can Do

ALWAYS the achievements of men have been determined more by what interested them than by their abilities. . . . We began the conquest of nature and the harnessing of its forces two thousand years after it could have been done, because it was only then that this was what interested us. . . . Now we care how to make machinery and how to get rich. So we do both. The next thing will be to care about something else. Then we will do it.

So we, if that is what we care for next, can bring peace on earth and spread good will among men. We can turn from binding men to machines, to make things, toward using machines for men, to release life. We can care more for the comfort of the many than for the luxury of the few, and seek the rewards of exceptional ability and ambition rather in the honor of public service than in piled-up stocks and bonds. We can place him who leads the best life above him who does the best work or has the most goods. We can seek to make the earth safe for civilized men to live in, rather than merely seek each to escape for himself from the perils of its barbarism.—*Chester H. Rowell in San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawing by Violet Oakley

The World at the Crossroads

By Henry A. Wallace

United States Secretary of Agriculture

THE LIVELY AND WIDESPREAD discussion of the alternative courses from which America must choose its future policy as to international trade will, it is to be hoped, go on with the increasing interest and insight necessary to help this country make its choice. But perhaps, after all, the questions I raised in "America Must Choose," while vastly important in themselves, are from one point of view and to some extent preliminary questions which lead to even broader inquiry.

Perhaps the next questions put should bear the title, "The World Also Must Choose." For certainly the decisions of the American people with reference to their own trade policies will be dependent to a large degree upon the decisions of other nations.

The United States could, as I pointed out, choose a strictly nationalistic course, determining to make itself so far as possible a self-contained and self-sufficient nation. But when our people debate a different course, by so doing they indicate growing preference for normal interchange of goods and services with other countries, and thus open up a world-wide vista. They then predicate their discussions upon the supposition that other peoples in other parts of the world also will see the advantages of resuming commerce between nations on a neighborly and mutually profitable basis.

We in America have a place in an economy which is world-wide. Far-flung lines of trade, networks of transportation systems reaching around the globe, and production of goods for consumption in distant places have given the world a complex economic fabric into which the activities of all peoples everywhere are fitted in many ways. International trade, however, is not carried on as the result of the decision of one nation, but as a consequence of the assent of two or more. So it is sensible in debating the question of America's choice to look beyond our own boundaries and take stock of conditions and viewpoints of people abroad.

The choice which the American people will ultimately make as to their own economic course will of necessity be influenced greatly by the choices of other peoples in other lands. The United States might *want* to choose a middle course, or even, in due time, the still more advantageous course of minimum restraint on international trade. But it is important to consider whether such a choice could be actually *made*—no matter how much we might wish it—in a world which had chosen to go in the opposite direction. The question is raised whether our nation could decide upon international trade if the rest of the world were separated into segments isolated behind tariff and quota barriers against international trade.

This country has reached a stage where its national policies have a bearing not only upon the lives and

welfare of people at home, but also upon the well-being and aspirations of people abroad. So its course and the course the world will choose should be debated calmly, in the best spirit possible, and with consideration for nations which, like ourselves, are sorely pressed.

Discussions of trade policy always involve a hopeful factor in that national choices are continually being made and amended. Especially with the world moving so rapidly as it now is, national policy can reflect with surprising promptness a clear perception of public need.

This factor of responsiveness to common advantage is a good point to bear in mind when attempting to form an estimate of the extent to which America will have opportunity to choose the middle course toward which we seem to be inclining.

If it were not for the factor of national adaptability, the present existence of the impediments to trade erected by this and other countries might be accepted as conclusive and final, closing the door upon discussion about reviving commerce just as tightly as the door has been shut upon commerce itself.

But that one door at least still is ajar. There is no embargo upon debate. We can still trade ideas, even if exchange of goods is at the moment barred. So long as discussion of the pros and cons of commerce can be full and free, there is some hope perhaps that world trade itself may flourish again.

The debate is far from being one-sided, with no able champion of the existence of tariffs, quotas, and embargoes. On the contrary, certain enlightened commentators both here and abroad are critical toward choice by the world of a course designed to encourage international trade. For example, Mr. John Maynard Keynes, with biting criticisms of the old era of individualistic trade exploitation (to which criticisms in the main I assent), has recently abandoned advocacy of free-trade internationalism in favor of national self-sufficiency.

So there are at least two sets of circumstances to make the discussion interesting: on the one hand the actual existence of high tariff systems here and abroad, buttressed by industries interested in their own particular tariff advantages, and on the other hand the intelligent defense of national self-sufficiency, by Mr. Keynes and others sharing his point of view.

The decision to be made here and abroad will not have to be arrived at theoretically, nor in the dark. It can be based on observation of actualities.

The experiences of America give rise to the possibility that no situation could demonstrate the faults of economic exclusion so clearly as exclusion itself. In this country a dismaying attribute of tariff preferences is that they tend to spawn profusely their own kind.

American industrialists have waged a long series of bitter wars among themselves for increasing tariff advantages. The competitive urge for recruits in this struggle has been enormous, and the scope of pressure for special privilege has widened at a prodigious rate. Finally, in sheer self-defense the farmers whose surpluses, fluctuating production, and unorganized condition had partly or wholly excluded them from economic advantages of protectionism, hammered on the tariff citadel and demanded that they be let in. Their demand first took the form of the McNary-Haugen bill, with an equalization fee to finance export of surpluses, and later bore fruit in enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which includes the idea of tariff protection and finances reduction of production largely as a substitute for surplus disposal.

But this country's experience does not end with industry and agriculture under a big broad tariff tent. The demand for special privilege is never satisfied. The spectacle in recent months has been extended, and in this country all kinds of incipient attempts can be detected to set up localized tariffs within our national boundaries, through state or municipal regulations, freight rate preferences, health regulations and the like.

HENRY A. WALLACE

The special privilege structure here threatens to break of its own weight. Designed to bottle trade for local, state or special industrial advantage, the exclusion devices tend to stifle trade to a degree intolerable to the broad public interest. In time, the tariff process reaches a stage and a scope such that artificial methods of sustaining it have scant chance of success.

The depression has taught us some lessons, and the end of its instruction is not yet. At one time a confirmed impression prevailed that American farmers could prosper only through the misfortune of some other farmers somewhere else. So there were bitter intersectional jealousies between agricultural West and agricultural South—jealousies assiduously fanned by industrialist tariff beneficiaries and their political mouthpieces who profited by running off with the bacon as soon as the sectional strife distracted attention from their purposeful activities.

But the depression has caught these gentlemen with the goods. The American people, whether of North, South, East or West, will not be fooled so easily by them again. The depression has taught that nothing is so unreal as prosperity which is built upon the poverty of others. The West has learned that it cannot sell its wheat, its potatoes or its pork products in the South unless the South has a reasonable market for its cotton and tobacco. Industrial New England has had a taste of reviving purchasing power from the cotton belt and the corn belt. It now knows that industrial products cannot be traded to an agriculture which, having 26 per cent of the population in 1932, had only 8 per cent of the nation's buying power—and that unemployment and poverty in the cities are the natural consequence of destruction of the farmers' ability to buy city-made goods.

Interdependence of farm and city stands out as one of the depression's most convincing demonstrations. We have learned some lessons — that to compel farmers to buy in a controlled, protected market, while selling in an uncontrolled, unprotected market, is to force them to the wall; that expenditures for some farm products like dairy products and beef vary directly with factory pay rolls; that mass consumption is the natural counterpart of mass production; that group welfare cannot be divorced for long from the welfare of the people in general.

The United States' experience may have more relevance to Mr. Keynes's arguments than would superficially appear. After all, our country has its advantages as a laboratory. It is expansive, and it encompasses interests at least as diverse as those of several smaller nations. Within our boundaries trade exclusion does not seem to work. Many regions have surpluses of their own—cotton, tobacco, rice in the South; dairy products in the North; industrial products in the East; wheat, pork, lumber and minerals in the West. Some of these regions perhaps *could* live unto themselves on some lower scale if they were forced to it. But, in general, the freer the exchange of goods among them, the more goods with the least effort each of the regions will have.

The heightened power of production which machines gave mankind is not a power confined to the United States. The industrial depression, the accumulation of surpluses, and the prostration of agriculture are not woes that afflict our people to the exclusion of all others. The rest of the world has its troubles, too, and they are much like ours. I leave it to the proponents of national self-sufficiency to show, if they can, that the high tariff walls and impediments to trade in this and other countries have not been a factor in world depression. To me it seems that the lesson of world-wide depression is the interdependence of economic groups in the world just as within this country it has shown the interdependence of our own economic groups.

We in America are gradually beginning to comprehend that this country cannot erect a tariff wall against a foreign product without diminishing the buying power of other people somewhere across the sea, thus crippling their ability to buy goods from our fields and factories. We are at least somewhat more open to consider lasting consequences of exclusion, and to discount hysterical appeals for temporary sectional or group privilege.

In his defense of self-sufficiency, Mr. Keynes suggests that the day of laissez-faire internationalism is over, and that the alternative to that is retirement behind national frontiers.

I have suggested that the path along which America must choose a future foreign trade policy is a three-way path. By way of comment, may I add the further suggestion that perhaps this three-way path is not open merely to us alone. The third alternative would be the moderate middle course, permitting national expression of the natural self-reliant wish of peoples to produce what they profitably can at home, and to trade the excess for surpluses abroad.

Ingratitude

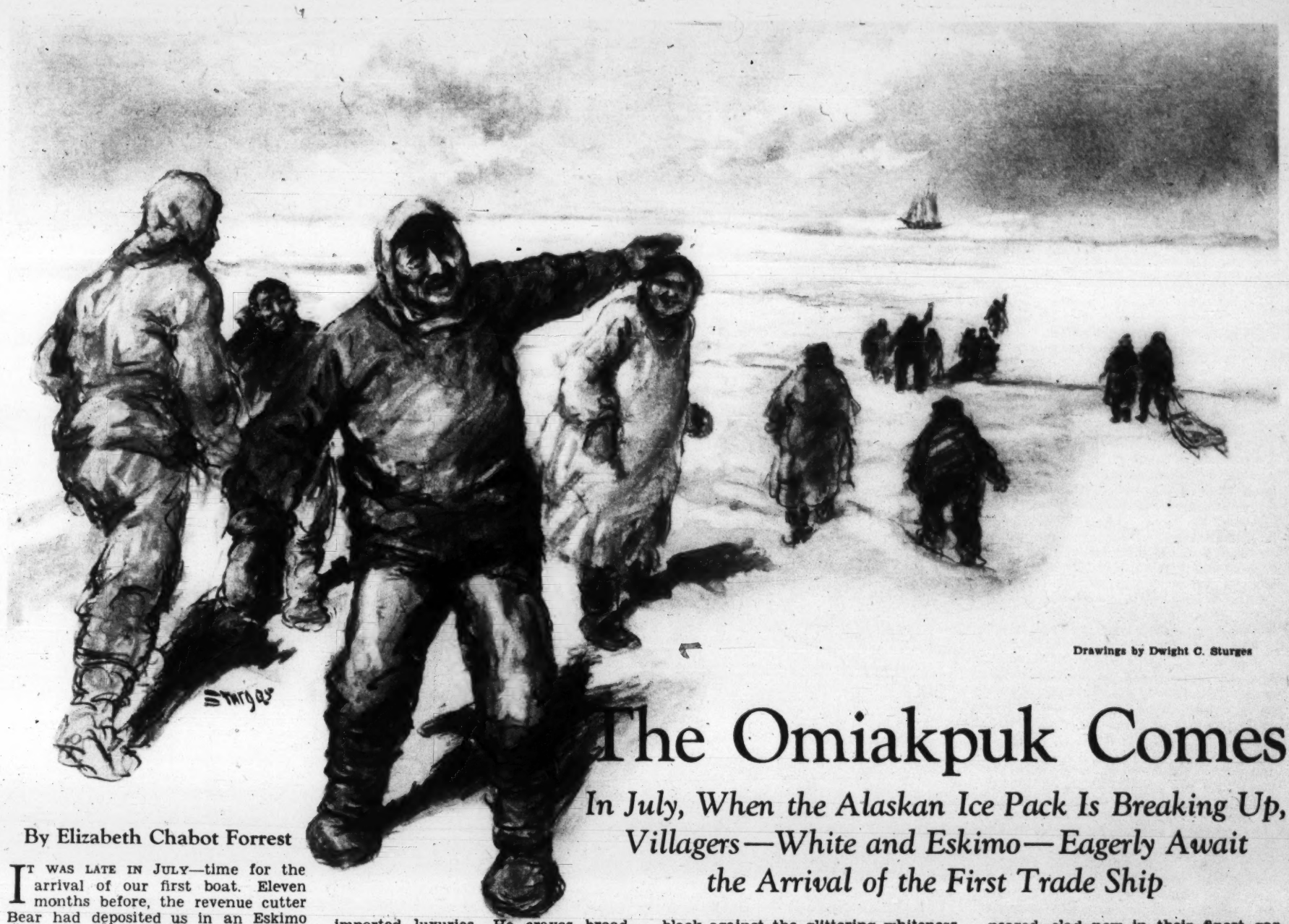
W. P. M.

A lowly stumbling ass his rider threw,
Who falling clutched upon a buried shard,
And digging, from the sand an urn withdrew
Wherein he found blue turquoise and red sard,
And lustrous amethyst and agates hard,
And handfuls of brass ornaments and coin,
And necklace gems that golden links conjoin.

This treasure might have been his very own
Had he been grateful for the precious store,
Natheless he beat the ass which had him thrown,
Till neighbors gathering bade him to give o'er,
And questioned why he beat the ass so sore;
Whereat they knew how well the ass had served
To fling him on a fortune when he swerved.

They took the man and ass before the judge
To hear the verdict which of them did well;
The cadi praised the ass, that lowly drudge
Which dropped his master so on wealth he fell.
What years the fortune waited who could tell,
But of the twain it was the ass was wise,
For he it was that halted at the prize.

The man's unwisdom merited a fine,
Who having gained a fortune smote the ass,
His aid and friend. The judge would not incline
To lay stripes on the man for his trespass
If he henceforth the court will not harass,
But carry out its verdict without grudge—
Yield all the treasure up to fee the judge.



Drawings by Dwight C. Sturges

The Omiakpuk Comes

In July, When the Alaskan Ice Pack Is Breaking Up, Villagers—White and Eskimo—Eagerly Await the Arrival of the First Trade Ship

By Elizabeth Chabot Forrest

IT WAS LATE IN JULY—time for the arrival of our first boat. Eleven months before, the revenue cutter Bear had deposited us in an Eskimo village on the bleak arctic coast of northern Alaska, steamed away to the south and left us there. Our nearest white neighbors were at Barrow, a hundred miles away. We had not seen a white face in many months. And now, at any moment, the first vessel of the season might be sighted—some adventurous whaler creeping northward through leads of open water that wound blackly through the ice pack.

Day and night, all through the 24 hours of sunlight, someone was on the watch. On that flat, treeless tundra, the government schoolhouse which housed my husband and myself was the only elevation. A big red and white frame building comprising schoolrooms and living quarters in one, it loomed up among the low, rounded igloos of the Eskimos like a mother ptarmigan among her brood of chicks, and, from its roof, one had an unobstructed view for many miles in all directions of frozen sea and level, snow-covered tundra.

Again and again, at all hours of the night, we were awakened by the thudding of the long ladder against the back of the building as same native mounted to the roof. Then came a wait. I lay tense, breathless, while the watcher, perhaps old Papigloog in tattered squirrelskin parka, settled astride the ridge pole and trained his long brass telescope on the southern pack. I listened taut, waiting for the cry that would announce the sighting of a vessel.

Three times there were false alarms. Pinnacles of ice silhouetted against the southern sky had taken the form of masts. "Omiakpuk, omiakpuk!" the shout rang through the village. The flag was run to the top of its pole announcing to hunters far out upon the frozen sea and to reindeer herders inland on moss pastures, that a boat was coming. Hours of anxious watching followed. Then, disconsolately, the flag crept down its pole, the village went about its usual activities.

Those were days of strain and tenseness for us all. White man's food was running low in the village. Daily, it is true, the arctic sea yielded seal and walrus in abundance, for this was the flush hunting season of the year. But the Eskimo's palate has been spoiled by imported luxuries. He craves breadstuffs, tea and sugar, in addition to the pure meat diet of his forefathers. Eagerly the natives awaited a fresh supply of these. For Segavana alone, of all the village, could still place a sack of flour conspicuously in his sod hallway, proudly advertising to his neighbors that white man's food was still plentiful in his igloo. Our food supply also was meager and monotonous. Only staples remained — beans, rice, dried prunes. Nothing to tempt the weary appetite. Ten months since I had tasted fresh vegetables or fruit. Nothing but canned and dried foods.

Never, it seemed to me, had the village been so noisy as in those days of late July. Sounds were multiplied a hundredfold. Each sled dog screaming at its stake, each cry of child at play, each neighbor shouting to his neighbor, took on the sound of "Omiakpuk!"

And then, at last, it came. At 3 o'clock in the morning of July 29, the Herman, whaling and trading schooner from San Francisco, came nosing up through the ice pack, her three slender masts etched black against the glittering whiteness. From the schoolhouse roof the cry rang through the village, was caught up and reëchoed from mouth to mouth. The flag unfolded its vivid stripes in the brilliant sunlight, and pandemonium broke loose in the village. Men, women and children ran, shouted, leaped into the air, thumped one another—and we, in their midst, no saner than the rest. Two hundred sled dogs caught up the cry, adding their howls and shriekings to the tumult.

In a group before the schoolhouse we watched the vessel crawl slowly northward, winding tortuously in and out among great piles of glistening ice, watched eagerly, dreading that she would not stop at our tiny village but, taking advantage of good ice conditions, would push on by to Barrow. At last she was abreast of the village. There she hesitated, came finally to a full stop.

Abruptly there was a clamorous rush back to the igloos. Figures in all directions scrambled into low sod hallways, and the landscape was swept miraculously empty. Only a moment, however, and they reappeared, clad now in their finest garments, new parkas of spotted reindeer and ground squirrel, fringed and tasseled with wolverine; gay snow shirts of vivid yellow, red and green over fur garments. Their arms were filled with goods for barter: bundles of shining ivory walrus tusks; slabs of tough black whalebone of corset fame, from the mouth of the bowhead whale; hides of walrus, polar bear and seal; flour sacks turned inside out, crusted with flour, and stuffed with pelts of fox and ermine.

Quickly the oomiaks were lifted from their scaffolds, carried to the edge of the black strip of water that separated shore from flaw, and slipped into the sea. Swiftly they filled with excited, fur-clad humanity, the narrow paddles smote the water, and we were off.

A few minutes and we were at the edge of the flaw. The men, paddling slowly now and with infinite caution, slid the skin boats in against the knife-sharp, jagged edges of ice, and out we scrambled. The Herman had tied up to the ice a mile out from the shore. The older girls and I caught hands and raced toward the vessel. Up pressure ridges 30 feet in height we went; over great uptilted blocks of ice we scrambled; around shallow lakes of vivid blue we hurried; leaped black cracks cradling water fathoms deep; and came at last to open water, with the black bulk of the Herman drawn up against the flaw, great hawsers at bow and stern caught about pinnacles of ice to hold her snug.

Up a rope ladder swaying at her side I went, and, at the top, was greeted by Capt. Ted Pederson, intrepid arctic navigator. As I withdrew my hand from his hearty grip and moved aside to make way for my husband, I saw, lying among sacks of coal and stacks of lumber on the deck, a handful of potatoes. Never had I dreamt that that lowly tuber could look so enticing! I pounced upon one, rubbed it hastily on my parka, and sunk my teeth into it.

As long as I live I shall never forget the thrill of that fresh potato crunching between my teeth. The fresh fruits and nuts, the fancy cakes and bonbons with which our generous host immediately supplied us, have not the power to blot that memory from my mind.

"Old Papigloog Settled Astride the Ridge Pole and Trained His Long Brass Telescope on the Southern Pack."

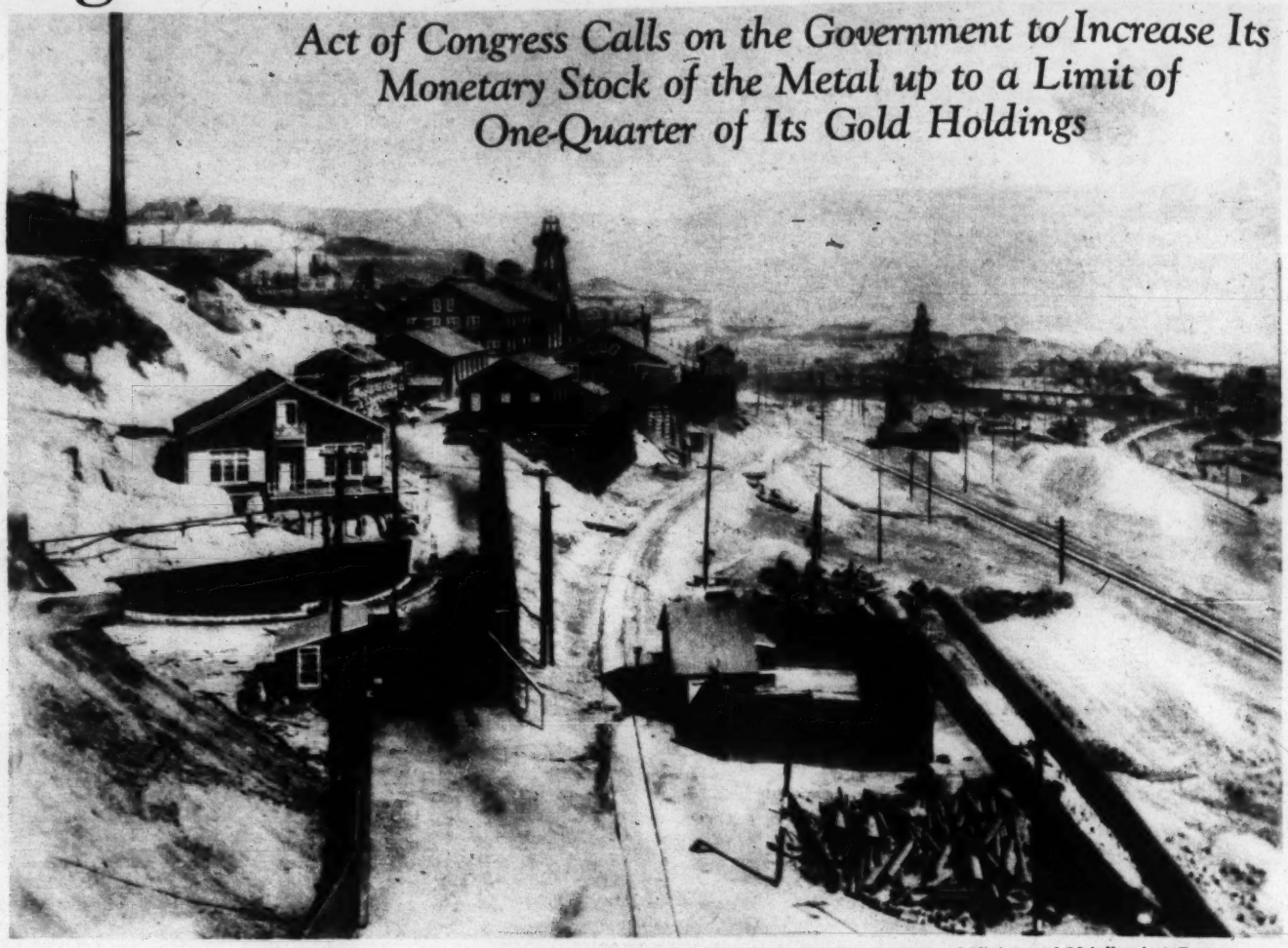
The Author in Mild Winter Costume of Muskrat Parka Trimmed With Wolverine, Reindeer Trousers, Boots and Mittens of Spotted Seal Skins.

"Never Had I Dreamt That That Lowly Tuber Could Look So Enticing. I Pounced Upon One and Sunk My Teeth In It."

Silver Plating the United States Treasury

Act of Congress Calls on the Government to Increase Its Monetary Stock of the Metal up to a Limit of One-Quarter of Its Gold Holdings

By Leo Pasvolsky
Author of "Current Monetary Issues"



International News Photo by Courtesy of American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers

A MONTANA SILVER MINE GOES INTO HIGH SPEED WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S "BUY MORE SILVER" ORDER

THE ONLY GOOD THING one can say about the new silver purchase act, introduced in Congress as an Administration bill on May 22 and signed by the President on June 19, is that it is less harmful than any of the numerous measures previously proposed by individual congressmen and senators. Apart from this, the measure has nothing whatever to recommend it. It is an economically bad and wholly unnecessary piece of legislation.

The repeated surrender of the two houses of Congress and of the President himself to a small, but clamorous and persistent, group of pro-silver congressmen and senators is one of those political mysteries that defy rational explanation. Not one of the numerous arguments in favor of "doing something for silver," advanced in and out of Congress, has ever borne even a semblance of reasonableness or soundness. These arguments have always constituted nothing more than verbal foliage around the real objective of the movement—the enrichment of silver producers and of speculators in that metal at the expense of the rest of the community. Yet the silverites have marched steadily on, from one victory to another.

Their first success was achieved in the summer of 1933, when a provision was written into the Thomas amendment, authorizing the Treasury to receive silver in payment of the war debt installments falling due on June 15. Then came the international silver agreement in London, negotiated entirely on our initiative, in accordance with which the United States Government undertook to make purchases of silver roughly equivalent to our domestic production of that metal. This undertaking was carried into effect in December, when the President, by an executive order, directed the Treasury to purchase all domestically produced silver at 64.5 cents an ounce, or roughly at 50 per cent above the then prevailing market price.

Not satisfied with this substantial achievement, the congressional silver bloc began to press for further advantage. On March 19, the House passed the so-called Dies bill. When this measure reached the Senate, it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, rewritten there into a formidable plan for action with respect to silver, and in its new form was favorably reported to the Senate by Senator Elmer Thomas as spokesman for the committee. It was at this juncture that the President stepped into the fray, and the Administration silver bill was hammered out by Treasury experts and the representatives of the silver bloc.

The Dies-Thomas bill provided for purchases of silver by the United States Treasury in practically unlimited quantities, and for the issuance against the metal thus acquired of silver certificates, again in wholly unpredictable amounts. Three methods were laid down for the acquisition of silver.

First, the Secretary of the Treasury and the recently created Export-Import Bank were to go into the business of marketing abroad American agricultural surpluses in exchange for silver bullion and coin, the metal to be accepted at a premium of not less than 10 and not more than 25 per cent above its current world price.

Second, the Secretary was to be directed to nationalize stocks of silver held in the United States at a price not less than the highest world price on the day preceding the issuance of the nationalization proclamation.

And third, he was to be directed to purchase, after Jan. 1, 1935, not less than 50,000,000 ounces of silver a month, in addition to the amounts acquired through the sale of agricultural products, at prices to be fixed by himself. In no case, however, was the purchase price of silver to exceed $1.29 an ounce.

Against each ounce of silver, in whatever manner acquired, the Secretary of the Treasury was to be directed to issue $1.29 silver certificates, a part of which was to be used in payment for the metal purchased, while the remainder was to be retained by the Treasury as its profit and put into circulation by way of government expenditure. For some utterly unaccountable reason, not only silver certificates, but also all other forms of currency in the United States were to be made redeemable in silver coin.

The only limitation on the purchases of silver and, consequently, on the amount of inflation that they could occasion, was that the purchases were to continue only until the price of silver would rise to $1.29 an ounce, or until "the general domestic price level as measured by the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall equal the price level of 1926." Thereafter they were to cease and be resumed only when either the price level or the price of silver would fall by as much as 3 per cent. Since no one could possibly foretell how much silver might have to be purchased in order to achieve either of these two objectives, the limitation would have been clearly of a most indefinite nature.

* * *

The new act jettisons most of the important features of the Dies-Thomas measure. The provision for marketing agricultural surpluses has disappeared altogether. So have the mandatory prescriptions with regard to specified monthly purchases of silver. So has also the absurd provision for the redemption of all American currency in silver dollars.

The silver purchase act does provide for purchases of silver by the Treasury, but in a more flexible manner and with a different sort of limitation. The only important mandatory feature is the declaration of policy that "the proportion of silver to gold in the monetary stocks of the United States should be increased with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining one-fourth of such monetary stocks in silver." Thus the amount of silver that the Treasury is obligated to purchase and hold is limited by the size of its gold holdings.

The word "ultimate," used in connection with the objective of the act, is of very great importance, particularly when taken in conjunction with the provision that the time in which, and the rate at which, that objective shall be attained are left to the discretion of the Executive. The act also empowers the President to nationalize all privately owned stocks of silver held in the United States, but again entirely at his discretion. Similarly, discretional authority is given the President to regulate or prohibit domestic sales, as well as export and import, of silver, and to sell, at home or abroad, Treasury stocks whenever they exceed the prescribed proportion to gold or whenever the market price of silver rises above $1.29 an ounce.

The act further provides that the price paid by the Treasury should at no time exceed $1.29 an ounce, and that stocks of silver situated in the United States on May 1 should not be purchased at a higher price than 50 cents an ounce. Moreover, a tax of 50 per cent is imposed on all profits accruing from silver transactions effected after May 15, 1934.

The Secretary of the Treasury is still directed to issue currency certificates against the silver acquired under the act. However, the face value of these issues does not have to be the equivalent of $1.29 for each ounce. The act merely prescribes that it should not be less than the cost of the metal purchased. This is another restriction upon the amount of inflation that the purchases of silver are likely to cause.

While much less comprehensive than the Dies-Thomas bill, the new measure nevertheless represents a substantial gain for the silverites in their march toward their one and only real objective—an artificial rise in the price of silver. The Dies-Thomas bill was framed in such a way as to make it almost certain that the price of silver would, sooner or later, be driven up to $1.29 an ounce, or about 200 per cent above the current market price. The silver purchase act may or may not achieve this precise result, but it is confidently expected to carry the price of silver substantially above the present level. To the extent that it does this, it will afford the silver producers a return in excess of what the market for that metal would normally yield them.

The advocates of silver have always clothed their special interest plea in a cloak of general welfare. Their principal arguments deserve a brief examination.

The acceptance of silver by the United States Government in exchange for agricultural exports has been urged on the ground that it would help the farmer by opening up new foreign markets for his products, especially in the Orient. But the proponents of this argument have never explained that by receiving silver at a premium, the United States Government would have embarked upon undisguised "dumping," one of the most unsavory practices of unfair competition in international trade, which could not have failed to arouse bitter resentment and bring about sharp retaliation in other countries, thus curtailing, rather than promoting, international trade.

Purchases of silver by the Treasury have been further advocated for the purpose of increasing our monetary metallic base. It is difficult to imagine that anyone with a glimmer of understanding of our monetary organization can seriously believe that this country suffers from a shortage of basic monetary metal. Thanks to the devaluation of the dollar and the recent inflow of gold, we possess today a stock of gold representing almost twice as many dollars as in the balmy days of top-notch prosperity. Without adding one ounce of silver to our stocks of monetary metal, we now have a currency and credit foundation for a boom so frenzied that even the mad days of 1928-29 would appear mere child's play by comparison.

The most spurious, as well as the most naïve, argument advanced in connection with silver purchases has been that, by means of such purchases and the consequent advancement of the price of the metal, the general domestic price index can be raised to the 1926 level and then maintained at that level by alternate turning on and off of the silver purchase tap. Those who still continue to urge this argument have clearly learned less than nothing from the dismal failure of the recent experiment in raising commodity prices by a manipulation of the price of gold. The whole idea is so fantastic that it ought to tax even the most undiscriminating credulity. Unfortunately, it is still reflected in the new bill, though greatly toned down and much reduced in scope.

* * *

The Dies-Thomas bill would have been a major disaster for the process of recovery. Its effect would have been to milk the country for the advantage of the silver producers and, at the same time, to give us an unworkable—and, consequently, economically destructive—monetary organization. The silver act is, by comparison, much less dangerous in this respect. Nevertheless, it still represents a triumph of special interests

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Threads in Germany's Foreign Policy

Weaving the Pattern No Easy Task for Hitler, With Conflicting Colors Tending to Blur the Outlines of the Figure of Internal Stabilization

By Stephen P. Duggan

Director of the Institute of International Education

IF YOU TALK to an intelligent German today, he will tell you that since the end of the war, Germany has been outrageously treated. He will maintain that the terms of the armistice itself were not fulfilled and that during the period immediately following the armistice his people were starved by the blockade. He will draw attention to the fact that during the months when the Treaty of Versailles was in process of drafting, he was refused a hearing and had practically to sign on the dotted line. He will emphasize that he was compelled to assume the entire burden of war guilt and was completely disarmed with the promise that general disarmament would follow, a promise that never has been kept. He will tell you that as the defeated combatant he had to expect to suffer, but that whereas the loss of Alsace-Lorraine was reasonable, the Polish Corridor was the result of a deliberate determination to divide Germany and keep her permanently impotent. These are but a few of the charges of bad treatment that he will insist Germany has borne.

It must not be forgotten that the influential classes under the old régime never rallied to the Republic. They merely tolerated it. The adherents of the Republic were chiefly liberals and Socialists, among them the Jews. They had to man the new Government and naturally put in persons of their own belief. The average German looks upon the Republic as having been in foreign affairs but a weak contender for the rights of Germany—always yielding. If one tells him that when the Hitler régime came into power Germany lost the very friendly feeling that had grown up in Great Britain and the United States, he will answer that that friendly feeling had never redounded to Germany's benefit. As he had already given up all hope or intention to recover Alsace-Lorraine he looked upon Locarno as a gesture. He regards the practical abolition of reparation payments as a world economic necessity, and considers the evacuation of the Rhineland five years before the date assigned by the treaty as but a small return for all of Germany's yielding.

With the close of the war, this outcast nation naturally looked around for support. At first she found it in another outcast, Russia. But the friendship did not work very well. Both Russia and Germany were disappointed in the results of their economic agreement. Moreover, Germany was in mortal fear of the communistic movement within her borders which was directed from Moscow. Finally, Russia had no influence upon the course of events in Europe. With the appearance of Mussolini upon the European scene, new hope sprang up in Germany. Mussolini, like all patriotic Italians, considered that Italy had been shabbily treated at Versailles. He became the leader in the demand for revision of the treaty and naturally was enthusiastically supported by Germany. She increased her demand for the elimination of the war guilt clause and redoubled her propaganda against the maintenance of the Polish Corridor. She was emboldened to make Dr. Curtius's proposal for a Zollverein with Austria as a step toward Anschluss which is forbidden by the treaty.

In the meantime, the National Socialist movement was gaining in strength and numbers. It was Nationalist and Socialist. Patriots were won to its program by the promise of a strong foreign policy that would remove the deep feeling of outrage held by all Germans and that would once more give Germany "a place in the sun." The dispossessed lower middle class, largely jobless and hopeless, rallied to Hitler's support in the belief that his proposed economic reforms to bring industry, agriculture and life generally under state control would provide them with a future. The fearful joined the movement in the sedulously propagated belief that the only alternative was chaos. Hitler succeeded and out went liberals, Socialists and particularly Jews from all positions in national, state and local administration.

Now neither Hitler, Göring nor Goebbels, the three men in chief control of the National Socialist movement, had been abroad or knew the probable attitude of foreigners toward the kind of speeches and actions that had won their success. This was even more true of the group of secondary leaders of the Nazis. Their attention had been concentrated upon winning control of Germany. Moreover, they did not care about foreign opinion. It is true that the Foreign Office was the one ministry that was not *gleichgeschaltet* (assimilated to the Nazi régime) and Baron von Neurath, the Foreign Minister, has had less interference than any other high official. But almost immediately there was established the *Aussenpolitischesamt* (foreign department) of the National Socialist Party under the supervision of Herr Rosenberg, which acted without any reference to the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office was often in complete ignorance of the *Aussenpolitischesamt*, to nearly all of which it has been opposed. But in the early days of success and elation and of control by inexperienced youth, the Foreign Office was ignored. Herr Rosenberg himself went to England and met with the coldest possible reception. Spanknoebel was sent to New York, where he soon encountered an uproar of opposition to Nazi activity. Everyhere throughout Europe, Nazi propaganda had aroused alarm and fear.

The effects of this activity soon became manifest. Last spring the Austrian Nazis numbered at least one-third of the voters and were in a fair way soon to become a majority. But the threats broadcast from Munich by Rosenberg's agent Habicht, and the punitive measures undertaken to compel Austria to become Nazi, aroused practically all Europe against the compulsory *Anschluss* which was believed to be the Nazi objective. Similarly it can be hardly doubted that before the National Socialists obtained control of Germany, the vote of the inhabitants of the Saar as to their future status would have probably been 95 per cent in favor of return to Germany. But Nazi threats as to what would happen to Germans who voted for any alternative, for union with France or remaining under the League of Nations, have created doubts in the minds of many good Germans as to how they should vote. Again, the violent propaganda about the Polish Corridor led, for a time, to equally violent propaganda upon the part of the Poles. Intense bitterness was aroused and it looked at one time as if it might be difficult to avoid a conflict. This was the time of talk about a "preventive" war by France, Poland and possibly Czechoslovakia.

Hitler has learned of the unwisdom of such activity. He has, however, one characteristic which, though much to his personal credit, is of doubtful value in a statesman, viz., he is very loyal to his old friends even when they may be hurting the cause. Mussolini got rid of his "lunatic fringe" within two years of his securing power. Hitler cannot forget that in the Munich Putsch of 1921, for which he was put in prison, Göring was badly wounded and only escaped through the devotion of his wife. Hence, until recently, we have found a pacific speech by Hitler often followed by a warlike one by Göring which has naturally brought the charge of Machiavellianism upon Germany. These speeches of Göring, however, have in recent days shown the restraining influence of Hitler as have those of Goebbels. Moreover, Rosenberg's influence has rapidly waned and his agent Habicht has been ordered to keep quiet. The Nazi régime is characterized by an increasing moderation.

In the solution of the Austrian problem Hitler has learned a lesson from the experience of Danzig. The Free City of Danzig at the last election put into office a completely Nazi administration. It remains a free city but works in complete harmony with the National Socialist Party in Germany. This has been the program for Austria. But Italy has now offered special economic concessions to Austria including the use of Trieste as a free port. Moreover, Dollfuss does not permit elections any longer. Hence the Danzig example may be belated. However, the Germans view this with greater equanimity than formerly. Hitler has learned that Austria cannot carry herself. She has always required outside support and the bad economic condition of Germany does not make that desirable, especially as all Germans believe that *Anschluss* is inevitable anyhow.

Similarly with the Saar. Threatening propaganda has been given up in some measure. Instead, assurances are being made to the inhabitants as to their rights and welfare when the Saar is incorporated into the Reich. But probably no better evidence of Hitler's ability to learn, of his courage to use his acquired knowledge, and at the same time of his control of the situation, could be afforded than his agreement with Poland which will presumably put an end to agitation about the Corridor for 10 years. In a recent speech in Berlin, in which Hitler enumerated the accomplishments of the Nazi régime during the previous year, all save one were acclaimed with enthusiastic applause. The reference to the Polish treaty was received in silence. Had Brüning dared to undertake to make that treaty he might have met the fate of Rathenau.

Germany has been rearming and is rearming though I have been assured only with defensive weapons. Hitler must make good on some of his promises. Equality is one of them. Hence his demand for an army of 300,000 conscript instead of 100,000 professional soldiers and the right to equip the army with the defensive weapons held by the other nations. He has shown his increasingly realistic attitude, however, by agreeing that the others retain, for the present at least, their offensive weapons. Moreover, he has agreed to the inspection of Germany's military establishment by an international commission provided other nations do the same. These are some of the proposals contained in the German note to France with the suggestion that France and

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"BUT THE YOUTH OF THE LAND IS WITH HITLER"

The Chancellor Enjoys a Joke With a Little Boy in the National Socialist Uniform Much to the Amusement of Passers-by.

Let's Celebrate Interdependence

Independence Day Is the Number One National Holiday in the United States, but the Time Has Come to Support a Policy Based on International Realities

By Robert and Dorothy Desmond

WHEN A CERTAIN MERCHANT of Boston affixed his "John Hancock" to the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 158 years ago, he became the first of 56 gentlemen to give the United States of America a strong push toward what it has since become. Much water has washed the miller's wheel since the American colonies thus declared their freedom from the government of George III, but the occasion has not been forgotten.

The Fourth of July celebrations, with spread-eagle oratory and fireworks, picnics and parades, have dramatized and redramatized that event every year since. At such times George Washington is regularly misquoted as having warned against "entangling alliances." Stephen Decatur is acclaimed for supporting "my country, right or wrong"; Patrick Henry, for requesting, "give me liberty or give me death"; Nathan Hale for regretting that he had but one life to give for his country.

For some little time, however, the intelligent schoolboy has been asking, "What are 'entangling alliances'?" "Must I really approve my country's action if it is wrong?" And "Wouldn't it be more useful to live well for one's country instead of standing up in front of a cannon?" These are questions that require satisfactory answers.

The "Glorious Fourth" long has been an occasion for instilling nationalism in the minds of American schoolboys. The skyrockets have blazed the word "isolation" across the heavens. The noise and color, the song and pageantry appeal to the sense of drama and give to the boys and girls of all ages a vicarious participation in the Spirit of '76. But this outward aspect of the holiday has been at fault in placing emphasis upon picturesque but unimportant (if not actually inaccurate) historical references.

A major objection to the spirit in which Independence Day is sometimes celebrated is that the United States never has been independent of England —or of the rest of the world—either before or since the Declaration of Independence! The fiction of independence has become only more fantastic with every passing year, until today its acceptance as fact is a real hazard in solving problems that confront the United States and other countries as well.

* * *

In so far as the Declaration of Independence had a part in supplanting an outlived political form of government, it was good. Progress is desirable. But in so far as it opened the way to living hermitlike within national frontiers, it supported a policy as unnatural, politically, economically and socially, as is the life of the hermit himself.

It is not strange that those who crossed the Atlantic to settle in North America, and who later added land miles to their separation from the old world, should have felt isolated indeed from the problems and struggles of Europe. They had already separated themselves in thought before they left, for it was in the main their disagreement with certain phases of existence in the old world that brought them to the new. They welcomed the peace that isolation permitted them.

When George Washington retired from the Presidency in 1797 he advised the United States to have with Europe "as little political connection as possible." "Europe," he said, "has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote artificial relation. . . . It must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. It is our true policy," he added, "to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

He did not use the word "isolation," however. Nor did Thomas Jefferson, who, while he did warn against what he called "entangling alliances," still advocated "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

When Washington spoke, war was threatening in Europe. Also, the colonies' war with England had been over only 14 years. There was some question as to whether the European nations, hungry for colonial expansion, would let the new little nation of 5,000,000 continue to exist independently. There was no need to tempt fate by reminding the stronger countries unnecessarily of America's existence.

"The Liberty Bell . . . Can Only Ring True Again . . . When All Nations Affix Their 'John Hancocks' to a New Document Recognizing Their Interdependence."

Neither is it strange that during the years since, the admonitions of Washington and Jefferson should have been turned into general doctrines for the guidance of this country in its foreign relations. Throughout the entire nineteenth century the American nation concentrated its attention upon home affairs. There was problem enough in finding a way to make democracy work, in wresting the country from the wilderness, and later in repairing the ravages of the Civil War.

When Washington spoke, moreover, he naturally had no conception of what engineers and natural scientists were going to do to the world. The English Channel, which practiced swimmers cross today, then isolated England from the Continent. The United States, in addition to being scantily populated, was indeed "detached and distant." In 1797 it required from three to seven weeks for a sailing vessel to cross the Atlantic.

It would fill volumes to describe the changes which since then have made impracticable any policy of isolated nationalism. While "justice" or proper "defense" are advanced by its advocates as justifying such a policy, "fear" and "greed" would more exactly describe the urge for national independence in the sense of isolation. It is a policy dictated by fear alone, fear that there are not enough of the desired things to go around — money, trade, natural resources, raw materials, honor, territory, power. Such a policy is nationalism—the current world dis-ease whose symptoms are tariff barriers, trade quotas, gold embargoes, limitations on production, immigration restrictions, armament races, labor unrest, war or threats of war—all of the inharmonious conditions with which nations are grappling, and grappling ineffectively because superficially.

The solution for many ills of the world is international understanding. The misfortune is that most individuals of all countries are so little ready to lay down their prejudices, their wrong desires, their fears, and their avaricious designs. Their reluctance postpones a realization of the benefits following upon the right solution. Why people in the mass are so little ready for what clearly is nothing but good can only be answered by the schools, the church, and the press—the three great educational mediums—which have failed to teach clarity and unselfishness of thought on any large scale.

Perhaps democracy came too soon—before education had sufficiently tempered the masses to its uses. Yet this assumption is responsible for the resort in some countries to dictatorship as a means to accomplish without delay that which seems desirable. Dictatorship, at best, can be only a stop-gap, an expedient device on the road to an ideal state in which there is a working majority of enlightened and responsible citizens.

Probably one of the first obstacles which needs to be removed from the road to progress is that one known as the "theory of sovereignty." Sovereignty is independence turned inside out. Sovereignty in international law gives to a state the legal right to build a figurative wall about its frontiers, to isolate itself, or to do anything it wishes within its own domain, quite without reference to good or bad effects on other sovereign states; and it emerges to take part in world affairs only voluntarily, never by compulsion. Sovereignty gives a nation jurisdiction over its own territory, over persons within its territory—and sometimes outside, and over ships flying its flag. It is considered a fundamental right, and any transgression of that right means that a nation's "honor" has been assailed. When "honor" is thus at stake, war may result. In this respect, nations are as impulsive as were the gallants of a century ago who could only settle disputes on the duelling ground.

One of the several valid objections to the theory of sovereignty—and international law *does* recognize that the theory has its weak spots—is that while every state supposedly has equal sovereignty —equal liberty of action—in practice it simply is not so! The stronger states tend to dictate to the weaker states, to ignore their wishes, to transgress their obvious rights. Hence, while statesmen publicly deprecate the theory that "might makes right," the administrative branches of their governments are likely to be proving that might does indeed make right.

If the problems, the differences, the conflicts arising between nations, as between individuals, are to be solved peacefully and justly, if right is to triumph, as it should, there must be some agency to make this possible. The best agency so far devised has been the League of Nations, which by the force of public opinion, even if not by joint action, seeks to bring about a just solution of differences. If the League has not succeeded more often, it is not necessarily because the League idea is at fault, but rather because the nations in the League, to say nothing of the nations *not* in the League, have been insufficiently sincere in their professions for peace. They send representatives to Geneva as a matter of form, but they do not actually desire to emerge from behind their thought-borders of national prejudice, avarice, and so-called patriotism. Such a hypocritical policy is not likely to bring about universal happiness!

And yet it is impossible, even if it were desirable, under present conditions, to force nations to do what they do not want to do. That would be contrary to the theory of sovereignty, which continues to be recognized, however objectionable. It will continue to be impossible to insure general peace and happiness in the world until education through the press, the schools, and the churches has enabled all peoples to understand the desirability of international coöperation.

* * *

Nationalism has had its day as a workable theory, despite Fourth of July orators, skyrockets, and modern politicians. There never has been such a thing as national isolation, really, since the Dark Ages, and now it is more than ever impossible because of the net drawn about the world by fast airplanes, dirigibles, ships, trains and automobiles, and by rapid communication via radio, telephone, telegraph and post—to say nothing of the close-knit fabric of international trade, finance and social relationships.

The security sought by national defense and by restricting the movements of persons and goods is no security at all in the face of economic forces which reach over borders and tariff walls. No more can immigration laws prevent the entry of new or alien ideas. Security must rather be sought in far higher

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Behind the Scenes With Cabinet Wives

Homes of the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Navy Are Presided Over by Women Who Reveal Varying Degrees of Interest in Government Activities

By Corinne Reid Frazier

MRS. JAMES A. FARLEY, the typical New Yorker who loves the "nice quiet life" of the Knickerbocker village, with good old Broadway in the offing, and is still wondering why Big Jim brought her to this Washington madhouse . . . spends as little time as possible in the capital's social maelstrom. So little, in fact, that one must catch her literally on the wing, to get a word with her concerning her experiences as a Cabinet wife. It was in the historic Blue Room of the White House, on the occasion of a state reception, that she was finally caught up with—just as she was about to slip away. . . .

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MRS. JAMES A. FARLEY

"Not that I don't like Washington," she explained courteously. "The town's all right—so are the people—but it's a long, long way from Broadway, eh?

"Besides, I'm not accustomed, yet, to having every minute of my time checked off for me. From the hour I land in Washington until I catch my train back to New York (Mrs. Farley commutes regularly, to be with her children, still in school 'up home')—I don't have a minute to call my own, and very little choice of the things I must do. It's all written out for me in the little black book."

One gathers that Mrs. Farley could do quite nicely without that little black book, if her official position permitted.

"Oh well," she shrugged cheerfully, "I suppose I'll get used to it in time. Others have before me, I'm told."

Mrs. Farley is a breezy, cheerful sort. She could not be pictured taking anything in life *too* seriously, even the exalted rôle of Cabinet lady. Tall and buxom, with a deep, throaty voice suggestive of Mae West; her blue eyes, dark fringed, the close-cropped golden hair waved to perfection, Mrs. Farley's personality is distinctive. She is younger than the average Cabinet lady, although not the youngest of the present group.

Her philosophic, half-amused outlook on life makes one feel that, even while graciously greeting correctly hatted and gloved Washingtonians in her spacious drawing room, murmuring just the right things into the right ears, Elizabeth Finnegan Farley, in spirit, is standing to one side, observing amusedly:

"Well, it's a great show, and all very interesting — but where do we go from here?"

Being interviewed is to her just another rather absurd incident in this official interlude. That she might have something of interest to impart to the American public seemed incredible to her.

"There's really nothing for me to say," she protests, sincerely.

"No, I have no hobbies — unless you call the theater a hobby. I never tire of good drama."

She likes her opera, too, but not in "too steady doses." She was slipping away, that evening, from the White House, in order to hear her old friend, Rosa Ponselle, sing at the Italian Embassy. She has known Ponselle for many years and admires her tremendously.

Mrs. Farley does not ride, or golf, or tennis—her three small children take up all the spare time she has, she says. Jimmie is 5, Ann is 8, and Betty 11. She does not plan to bring them to Washington as she would rather not interrupt their schooling.

She does not go in for causes or issues; is not a clubwoman, and has never made a speech in her life. "One speech maker in the family is enough," she opines.

"I'm a very private sort of person," she insists, "so really am not interesting. Yes, I do go to the polls and vote, because I think it's up to me, now that my sex has the vote. It's just playing the game. But, that's my limit in the political field!"

Perhaps, I suggest, she enjoys a reflected political career, through her husband's successes. How did he happen to go into politics? Is his present position the culmination of a lifelong ambition?

For answer, the Postmaster-General's wife smiled quizzically.

"Ask Jim," she said, nodding toward her husband, near by. "Ask him how a perfectly good business man like Jim Farley ever turned politician!"

Which is as near an expression of opinion on public affairs as one can get from Elizabeth Farley. One gathers she is not enthusiastic about politics as a career for a bright young man with business acumen.

WHEN THE DEMOCRATS scored their overwhelming victory in '32, it was only natural to expect that Washington's official accent would change somewhat from sharply rolled r's to the much-heralded drawl. But, in the mingled speech of the present officialdom, we hear everything from New England preciseness to a broad western twang.

In the President's Cabinet we catch the mellow tones of the Southland from only two quarters—the State and Navy departments.

When Mr. Claude A. Swanson, who hails from Virginia, "suh," decided to remarry 10 years ago, he went to Richmond and wooed the younger sister of his first wife.

Mrs. Lulie Lyons Hall, herself a widow at the time, had not been home long from a lengthy sojourn abroad, when her brother-in-law came a-courting. Petite and golden-haired, with a Dresden-china-like delicacy of features, "Miss Lulie's" pretty head concealed an alert brain that had been absorbing new viewpoints and broadening ideas from her wide travels in the company of her son, Douglas Hall. These formed interesting points of contact with her old friend and new suitor. The former belle of old Richmond soon became the popular mistress of one of the capital's most delightful official homes. Mr. Swanson was then in the Senate.

One of the interesting convictions Mrs. Swanson brought back from abroad, and still retains, is that the Japanese people are much misunderstood and vastly underrated by most of her countrymen.

"Living in Japan for several years, I learned to admire the Japanese people very much," she says, "I may not see eye to eye with some of the political leaders, but the people of Japan as a whole I found to be both trustworthy and worth while. They are sober, industrious, ambitious, and clean by instinct. The rank and file of them work early and late and are intelligent and studious. There's not a lazy bone in the average Nipponese body. That is why they are forging ahead so rapidly."

Mrs. Swanson, whose husband was chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate for many years, has talked navy so long that she feels she has a right to express her opinion still on that subject, even though she has joined the ranks of the Cabinet ladies, who are customarily "seen but not heard." Mrs. Swanson believes a well-developed, properly maintained navy is an absolute necessity to American security, for two physical reasons, if for none other—our lengthy coast line and the Panama Canal, which we must guard for the benefit of world trade.

© Bachrach

MRS. CLAUDE A. SWANSON

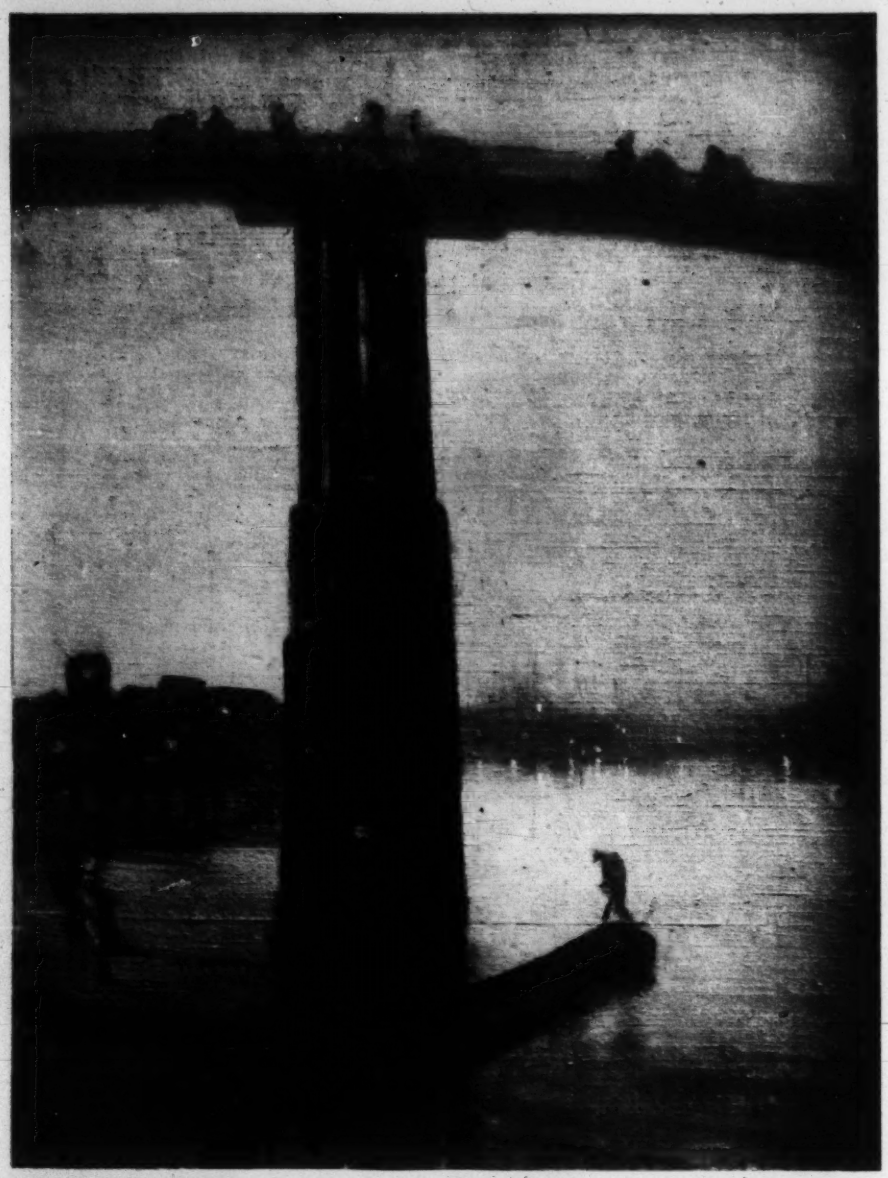
But, Mrs. Swanson goes further than that. She believes that in us reposes the key responsibility for the safeguarding, not only of our own immediate coast, but the entire American continent, from Alaska to the tip of Patagonia.

"It is only common sense," Mrs. Swanson points out, "for us to realize that our own safety depends upon the safety of the rest of the peoples of America."

At the same time, Mrs. Swanson is a sincere advocate of peace. No one wants it more earnestly than she, and, as with other public questions, she has formulated some very definite ideas of her own as to the means to that universally desired end. While insisting that our only practical assurance of peace at present is a demonstration to the world that we are prepared for war, the real seeds of peace, she thinks, are not seeds of force, but seeds of a more fundamental character — honesty, intelligent education of youth in the problems facing the world; thrift and love of work. The fault, she thinks, lies in our training of youth.

"You may force people to be honest temporarily through fear of punishment, but to be honest at heart you must lead them up in the right line of thought. From babyhood they must be taught to desire honesty for honesty's sake," declares Mrs. Swanson.

"I have seen many encouraging signs during the past year," the Navy Secretary's wife admits, "in the widespread interest of youngsters, as well as the rest of the people, in our own national experiment. This trend of thought we should encourage in our children."



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"OLD BATTERSEA BRIDGE"

Whistler—Artist, Te

Centenary of Great Painter and Etcher Brings Into I the 'Mother' and Other Notable Wor

By Frank Rutt

THIS YEAR THE WORLD of art celebrates the centenary of the birth of Whistler. According to the best authorities he was born at Lowell, Mass., on July 10, 1834; but Whistler himself was most reluctant to confirm either the date or place of his birth. He enjoyed making a mystery of his origin, and during the famous Ruskin lawsuit he allowed it to be inferred that he was born at St. Petersburg—where his parents had taken him at the age of nine.

During his later years in London, a compatriot came up to Whistler in the Carlton Hotel one evening, saying, "You know, Mr. Whistler, we were both born at Lowell, and at very much the same time. There is only the difference of a year—you are 67 and I am 68."

Whistler was most indignant. "So, you are 68, and were born at Lowell, Massachusetts!" he replied. "Most interesting, no doubt, and as you please! But *I* shall be born when and where I want, and I do not choose to be born at Lowell, and I refuse to be 67."

On another occasion a favorite model asked Whistler where he was born, and received the whimsical reply, "I never was born, my child; I came from on high." But this time the last word was not with Whistler. For the model, who had experienced the sharpness of Whistler's tongue, promptly retorted, "Now that shows how easily we deceive ourselves, for I should say you came from below!"

Was it a streak of femininity in Whistler's character that made him so peculiarly sensitive about his age and date of birth? That would be understandable, because many of the distinctive characteristics of Whistler's art are what are usually described as feminine qualities. The paintings of Whistler always appeal by their grace, their refinement, a certain fastidiousness in choice of color and arrangement, by their serene elegance and charm—certainly not by their vigor or their strength.

Today, when we are inclined to overestimate the importance of power and forcible qualities in painting and sculpture, there is a danger that we may temporarily underestimate the importance of the very real contribution which Whistler made to art. Since 1914 the world has grown more and more accustomed to pay attention to the art that shouts and compels, and it is apt to turn a deaf ear to the Whistlerian art which whispers and seeks gently to persuade. Though Whistler created a sensation in his time, nobody could ever say that his color is noisy. He startled his contemporaries by exploring schemes of color that were new to most of them; but his schemes, however high in key, were exquisitely refined, were light or pale rather than opulent in hue, and always fastidiously harmonized. Whistler was a great colorist by reason of the delicate perception of his eye, not because of the strength of his color.

Whistler was not only a great figure in his own time, he has had a profound effect on succeeding generations. He was not only a great artist, but a great teacher also; and much that he taught is now so much taken as a matter of course that our debt to him is not fully realized.

Whistler found an Anglo-Saxon world thinking of painting as little more than illustration to literature. "Every picture tells a story" was the commonplace of his time. By his insistence on musical terms for the titles of his works, Whistler changed the whole Anglo-Saxon outlook and taught his more intelligent contemporaries and succeeding generations that "every picture sings a tune." The measure of his success is that he taught not only art specialists, but ordinary, everyday folk to understand that a fine picture utters a melody of line and a harmony of color. In a word, he taught people to appreciate the *decorative*, as distinct from the illustrative, qualities in pictures.

Similarly Whistler revolutionized ideas as to interior decoration, exposing the pretensions of overelaboration, revealing the virtues of simplicity, and popularizing, for example, plain, self-colored wall papers.

It is true that in some respects Whistler was an extremist; he would allow little to human feeling, nothing to sentiment. But in an age when false sentiment and false art were rampant, it was necessary for some teacher to insist that the purpose of painting was not merely to reproduce images, but to create patterns of beauty.

"Art should be independent of all claptrap," said Whistler, "and should appeal to the artistic sense of the eye." By this argument he defended describing his portrait of his mother as *An Arrangement in Gray and Black*. "That is what it is," he wrote. "To me it is interesting as a picture of my mother, but what can or ought the public to care about the identity of the portrait?"

Here, of course, Whistler went too far. Many years ago the *doyen* of British critics, Dr. D. S. MacColl, pointed out that this great picture contains "a great deal more than gray and black." Here we see presented to us "reverent age told in lines of character and reinforced by gravity of disposition, scruple, and tenderness of tone."

It is a curious fact that Whistler, in his art the most reticent and refined of painters, in his writings, and indeed in some of his actions, was willfully aggressive and provocative. Perhaps nothing has more contributed to the popular misunderstanding of his character as a man than his curiously fascinating book, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

This is a unique classic in the literature of art, and it contains many passages so moving and beautiful that they prove Whistler to have been not only a great artist in his choice and order of words, but also a man of heart most sensitive to emotional experience.

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"BLACK LION WHARF"

"LITTLE WHITE GIRL

Who can ever forget that exquisite passage about the Thames at night in his lecture, "Ten o'Clock":

"When the evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry, as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become campanili, and the warehouses are palaces in the night, and the whole city hangs in the heavens, and fairyland is before us—then the wayfarer hastens home; the working man and the cultured one, the wise man and the one of pleasure, cease to understand as they have ceased to see, and Nature . . . sings her exquisite song to the artist alone."

This is the real Whistler. Yet many readers of the book remember it chiefly as a record of Whis-

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Courtesy of R. A. Ric

PORTRAIT OF WHISTL

Painted in 1869 by Walter Greaves One of His Pupils.

t, Teacher and Man

ings Into Review the Characteristics of the Author of able Works in Museums of the World

y Frank Rutter

© W. F. Mansell

"LITTLE WHITE GIRL"

e pas- tler's controversies with the critics and
in his his brother artists, quoting with relish
es the his sharp retorts, and the sometimes
malicious witticisms uttered by a man
fighting for his ideals with his back against the wall. We have heard more than enough of Whistler's passing quarrels, of his supposed delight in "making enemies." But we have not heard anything like enough of his genius for friendship, of his tenderness toward his fellow men and his generosity toward other artists.

Courtesy of R. A. Richer, London

ORTRAIT OF WHISTLER
1869 by Walter Greaves, Who Was One of His Pupils.

It is a small matter now that Whistler was usually right in his newspaper controversies, that his "last words" were just as well as witty. There is something much greater than being right; it is to have the courage and honesty to confess when you have been wrong. Whistler was a big enough man to do this.

Nothing in Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's standard biography of the artist is more revealing of his true character than the passage which relates an interview between Whistler and Beardsley. It may be not generally known that at first Whistler regarded Aubrey Beardsley's early drawings with distinct disfavor. Then one evening Beardsley called to show him his illustrations for "The Rape of the Lock." Whistler looked at them first indifferently, then with interest, then with delight. And then he said slowly, "Aubrey, I have made a very great mistake—you are a very great artist." And the boy burst out crying. All Whistler could say, when he could say anything, was, "I mean it—I mean it—I mean it."

In this touching incident we see again the real Whistler. The pity of it was that the affectionate and lovable nature of the man was for the greater part of his life only revealed to his intimates. But at least one glimpse of it was given in public. This was in 1889, when a dinner in Whistler's honor was given in London. Whistler then told the truth about himself in his speech returning thanks. He said:

"It has now been borne in upon me that in surroundings of antagonism I may have wrapped myself for protection in a species of misunderstanding—as that other traveler drew closer about him the folds of his cloak the more bitterly the winds and the storm assailed him on the way. But, as with him, when the sun shone upon him in his path, his cloak fell from his shoulders, so I, in the warm glow of your friendship, throw from me all former disguise and, making no further attempt to hide my true feeling, disclose to you my deep emotion at such unwonted testimony of affection and faith."

Similarly, returning to his paintings, we may conclude that Whistler disguised his true feeling about his own work when, for the sake of argument, he asserted that the public ought to be interested in his portrait of his mother only as an arrangement in gray and black. All his portraits are much more than color arrangements; they are records of penetrating vision, expressions of a sympathetic insight into character and personality, rendered in terms of beauty by means of line, color and pattern.

Among the great portraits by the Great Masters of Painting three works at least by Whistler will always hold their own: the *Mother*, recently exhibited throughout the United States, the *Carlyle* at Glasgow, and the *Little Cicely Alexander*. Many will be tempted to add the *Rosa Corder* and other full lengths to the list; but the position of the first three among the great portraits of the world is unassailable.

Admitted that Whistler was a supreme master of pure line and color harmonies, his works still are charged with more than abstract beauty. Though Whistler might have denied it—for the sake of argument—his *Symphony in White No. II—The Little White Girl* is charged with human feeling, as well as full of formal beauty and color charm. The same is true of most of his paintings, as also of his etchings. In etching again Whistler was a master, and here his influence to this day is even more alive and active than it is in the realm of painting.

BIRTHPLACE OF WHISTLER, AT LOWELL, MASS.
From an Etching by Eleanor Pratt

Curiously enough, the works of Whistler which made most stir in his lifetime, namely his *Nocturnes*, have had less influence on succeeding artists than his portraits and his etchings. Portrait painters of all schools can hardly escape learning from Whistler the remarkable extent to which character can be expressed by pose. Most modern etchers who have studied his technique have gained a hint from Whistler as to the value of atmospheric suggestion.

But in that department, which he made so peculiarly his own, the painting of the poetry of night, the interpretation of the beauty of the Thames at eventide, the strange accidental beauties afforded us by fireworks in the sky—in this realm Whistler has as yet had really no followers and no successors. Here perhaps his triumph was too complete to leave another anything to reap.

Paradoxical as it may sound, Whistler's *Nocturnes* have had far more influence on nature than on art. Allow nature to include human nature and the truth of this assertion will be obvious. You may visit exhibition after exhibition without seeing any flattering imitation of *Old Battersea Bridge*, or another of his nocturnes; but this does not mean that these works have been without lasting results.

Stroll along the riverside at Chelsea or Putney one evening when the weather conditions are right, and you can hardly avoid overhearing some alert passer-by remark to a companion: "Look! It's a regular Whistler tonight!" Is not this a greater tribute to the genius of the artist than any imitation of his work in another painting?

Whistler has made his original and individual perception of the beauty and poetry of night now part and parcel of the world's inheritance. It is a gift that Whistler has bequeathed not only to his brother artists, but to all mankind. And this is but one of his many gifts to humanity.

A devoted lover of beauty, who worshiped beauty in all he did, painting, pastel, etching or lithograph, Whistler's greatest gift to the world is that he has enlarged and expanded our sense of beauty of the color and pattern to be found in nature. By opening eyes to fresh beauties, which most people had previously passed by unnoticed, Whistler enriched the world as only a few painters have done. Surely, we do well today to honor his memory, and to express our gratitude not only for the many works of beauty which he has given us, but also for that enlargement of observation in which he has been our master and our teacher.

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"NOCTURNE. BLACK AND SILVER. CREMORNE LIGHTS"

Socializing the American Bear

National Parks Find Knotty Problem in Controlling Teddy's Desire to Eat Between Meals at Expense of Tourists

By Royal A. Gunnison

Illustrations by Guernsey F. LePelley

"There, 15 Feet Away, Stood the Largest, Blackest, Most Battle-Scarred Bear I Have Ever Seen."

TOURISTS ARE BEGINNING to trek westward by train and motor to national parks to see the advertised "wonders of nature," and, of course, "those cute black bears Aunt Emma told us about when she came home last summer." The "Great American Bear Hunt" is on.

The American black bear (we'll skip the Latin terminology) is the most common variety. The brown and cinnamon bears are both members of this family and are colored, as their names imply. The browns are more frequently seen than the cinnamons.

The grizzly, about which much has been written, and for which Yellowstone Park is famous, is agreed to be America's most ferocious bear. It is largely because of his fearsome grayish color and his aloofness, plus a certain recognized ferocity and nation-wide publicity, that has given this species of bear his reputation.

If you must feed the guileless looking animals in order to have a picture taken to send home, be sure the food is large enough to allow your fingers to remain something more than one-quarter of an inch from those strong white teeth. Mister Bear is carnivorous and has no conscience about biting the hand that feeds him.

When you are close to a bear don't make any quick move, shout, or laugh loudly, for no matter how tame he may have been said to be, or how friendly, a frightened bear might do anything from running down the trail to patting you heavily on the back or even chucking you under the chin.

Incidentally, the St. Louis bear pits should be visited at one time or another during the "Great American Bear Hunt." They are perhaps the best bear pits in the country, as they give the bears an almost perfect outdoor setting in which to roam.

Now for "The Golden West!" When you find yourself within the huge log gates of Rainier National Park in the State of Washington, and rolling smoothly up the wide dirt road from Longmire Hot Springs to Paradise Valley some 2000 feet above, don't be surprised if when rounding a sudden bend you see a medium-sized black bear standing in the middle of the road apparently waiting for you.

He is Jimmy the Pirate, who makes a habit of and a living by stopping automobiles. What he wants is a piece of candy, a loaf of bread, or an apple. With a bit of strategy, however, you may pass without being held up.

If you are in a roadster or an open car and can't close the windows to keep him out, the safest procedure is to drive on for he has been known to commandeer a roadster for a whole afternoon, and no amount of coaxing or pleading will force him to give up his place behind the wheel.

It was on the north side of Mt. Rainier late one August that I ran into just such a customer as Jimmy while packing food and fire-fighting equipment up to a crew of men battling a forest fire some 40 miles away from the nearest supply base. This bear made Jimmy look like an amateur.

On my first night out from the supply base I was fortunate to find a small meadow with good grazing for my ponies just below the timber line. I pulled their packs and turned them loose. As I had had nothing to eat but a chocolate bar since breakfast at sunup I couldn't get my dinner over the fire quickly enough.

A can of beans and a can of corned beef mixed into a goulash, when heated, is a very tasty dish after a long day's pull with a string of pack ponies. The goulash had just begun to steam and my mouth was watering in anticipation of this supper when something made me glance over my shoulder.

What I saw would startle anyone. There, 15 feet away, stood the largest, blackest, most battle-scarred bear I have ever seen. He was sniffing and whining to himself like a dog waiting

"There Was a Pine With Branches Low Enough for Me to Reach Just Across the Meadow."

to be fed. I knew something was in the wind besides the odor of my goulash and looked for the nearest tree. There was a pine with branches low enough for me to reach just across the meadow.

Mister Bear advanced slowly, cocking his head first on one side and then the other, as if waiting for an invitation to join me. I politely told him that I was hungry and hadn't eaten since morning and didn't feel like sharing my meal with him. Still he kept coming. I threw a burning stick at him but he only growled and started for the fire in earnest.

The next time I looked around it was from the third branch of the tree I had picked out. My dinner guest had not followed me in my dash across the meadow, but had stopped by the fire and was sniffing at the pail of goulash. Like a big cat he tried to fish some food out of it with his paw, but it burned him. He took a wallop at the pail that knocked it 20 feet.

Then he went along and licked up all my beans and corned beef that had spilled out. After a disdainful glance in my direction and a haughty snort he ambled back into the woods.

A fine situation. A man 22 miles from anywhere and anyone, and yet can't eat his dinner in peace. Another kettle of beans and corned beef over the fire. While the goulash steamed I strolled out to look at the ponies and hobble the bell mule a little closer. Then back to get that dinner. Was it going to taste good!

When I came into the meadow who should be prowling around in the keysters and other sacks but my uninvited dinner guest, Mister Bear. This was too much! I got a long dead pole and hurled it at him along with a few epithets and rocks. This time he did chase me and I just made my perch of safety in the tree. Fortunately he didn't come up.

It was almost dark now. The only thing visible was the glow of the fire under the pail of goulash. I heard Mister Bear rummaging around and then the sudden hiss of something wet being spilled on the fire. There went my second dinner.

That was the last straw. I shouted and screamed at him and finally reasoned and pleaded with him to go away and leave me alone. I was tired and hungry and wanted to eat and go to bed. Surely he wouldn't deny me that privilege? His only answer was a noncommittal grunt. In a few minutes I heard him crash off through the underbrush just below me.

When I went back to the packs to see what I could salvage out of the wreckage and find something to eat, I found the greatest mess of bridles, saddles, flour, sugar and punctured cans of milk ever gathered together under one tent.

The fire was out and the beans and corned beef were a cold congealed mass among the ashes. There was no use trying to get dinner now. I built another fire, shook the oatmeal and flour out of my blankets, and after eating two chocolate bars rolled in for the night. And they say sailors have a tough time at sea!

* * *

Sometimes even those who aren't looking for excitement find it unwittingly, by sighting two cute roly-poly bear cubs just off the trail, and by running over to play with them. That, brother bear hunters, is literally putting you head in the bear's mouth.

When you see a cub, look around quickly and spot mamma bear. Then make sure that you are not between her and the cub. It's an old bear tradition to chase anyone who even looks as though he might be considering kidnaping a cub.

If, as a grand finale, you are looking for real wild and woolly end-upon-end country, with mountain goat and sheep, along with all kinds of bear, . . . after you have visited the St. Louis bear pits, fed the grizzlies at Yellowstone, and find that you won't have time to visit Alaska . . . go home by way of Glacier National Park, the most northerly of our parks, and the least commercialized.

You'll find bear aplenty, and make many good friends among your fellow bear hunters and among the guides if you don't sit on the front porches of the various inns immersed in the latest stock market quotations. That may be bear hunting, but they are bear of a different color. Let a new world open up to you in your "Great American Bear Hunt!"

"When You See a Cub, Look Around Quickly and Spot Mamma Bear."

Jimmy, the Rainier National Park Pirate.

Among the New Books

The Reichstag Fire and Its Political Consequences

The Burning of the Reichstag, by Douglas Reed. London: Victor Gollancz. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Corici Friede. $3.

MEASURED BY ITS consequences, hardly a single event in post-war Europe has been more momentous than the burning of the Reichstag on Feb. 27, 1933. It helped to change completely the face of Germany. Before it, the National Socialists, though one of the partners in the coalition formed one month earlier, were still in the minority, but their immediate and skillful exploitation of that outrage intrenched them as unchallenged masters of the Reich.

The consequences of that fire are today written deep in Germany's history, but the circumstances surrounding it still remain shrouded in mystery. To clear them up was the task of the three months' trial, which ended on Dec. 23 last. Soon after its opening, it was seen that the issue could be stated thus, "Did Marinus van der Lubbe fire the Reichstag alone, as he insisted in his evidence, though experts declared this impossible? Was he anarchist, mental deficient, or a dupe?" These questions, Mr. Reed concludes, remain today as much unanswered as before the trial opened.

* * *

Mr. Douglas Reed, who as correspondent of The Times, London, followed the trial day by day, in Leipzig and Berlin, here presents a valuable record, free from comment except such as is essential to understand the significance of contemporary events and re-create the atmosphere in which they occurred. He clearly shows the political significance of Feb. 27, 1933. It was six days before the first trial of strength of the new National Socialist and German National government. This coalition could not, under normal circumstances, have obtained a majority. Actually, it secured only 51 per cent of the votes, though within a few hours of the fire 4500 Communist leaders had been arrested by police and National Socialist Storm Troopers, and the next day a decree "for the protection of state and nation" was sanctioned, which authorized arrest and imprisonment without trial, suppression of the press, seizure of property, domiciliary visits, etc. Later, only one political party (the National Socialist) was permitted, and the Reichstag disappeared, except for ceremonial purposes.

The advantages from the Reichstag fire fell to the National Socialist Party. For this and other reasons, it was maintained in certain quarters that this party itself was responsible for it. But the National Socialists declared that the fire was intended as the signal (Fanal) for a Communist outbreak, which was to sweep over all Germany and for which preparations had long been made.

* * *

The trial, in Mr. Reed's opinion, proved neither the charge against the National Socialists nor that against the Communists. "Only a very credulous man," he writes, "could feel, after listening to the evidence, that the imminence of a Communist armed rising in February, 1933, had been proved, still less that the Reichstag fire was to have been the signal for its outbreak." Further, "the documents to prove that the burning of the Reichstag was to be a signal for a bloody insurrection and civil war, stated to have been found three days before that fire in the Karl Liebknecht House (the Communist headquarters), are still unproduced."

Much criticism, from outside Germany, has been leveled against the trial from a judicial point of view, but Mr. Reed finds that it was quite in keeping with German law, and he remarks that each state "is entitled to its own legal and judicial system." At the same time, he points to certain peculiarities. There was no jury, the accused while in prison were fettered for some months, men who did not understand German were not permitted counsel of their own nationality, evidence which amounted to no more than hearsay and much questionable circumstantial evidence from witnesses of dubious character were allowed to pass. One of the accused, Dimitroff, was excluded from many of the sessions of his own trial, when evidence of direct importance to him was being given.

This trial on a number of occasions resolved itself into a struggle between Communism and National Socialism, in an atmosphere always politically laden, and sometimes so tense as to make impartial judgment extremely difficult, if not impossible. Only in such a light can certain statements be understood by the outside world, as for example, when Herr Edmund Heines, a prominent National Socialist, declared in the witness box that the Storm Troopers could not understand "the forbearance with which the accused in this trial are being treated." Official Germany had long before published its conclusion that Communists had fired the Reichstag, though no evidence was forthcoming and though it had admitted that no special measures had been taken "to meet that Bolshevik revolution, from the verge of which Germany was said to have been saved in the nick of time by the National Socialist hand."

* * *

The outstanding figure in this trial was undoubtedly Georgi Dimitroff. Bulgar by birth, member of the International Communist Executive, his courage, intelligence and outstanding ability gave color, sparkle and dramatic quality to this judicial event. He was his own advocate, and, upheld throughout by the conviction of his innocence, he not only defended himself successfully in a foreign tongue, but also sought by his merciless cross-examination of the various witnesses to fathom the underlying mystery of the fire. Maintaining that it was a political trial, he demanded that certain public leaders should be called, since "the truth could only be reached if the political situation in all its aspects in February, 1933, was shown in its real light." This request was ruled out, as was his demand for compensation for "time wasted" during the trial.

* * *

As to van der Lubbe, the mystery man of the trial, he remained apparently oblivious to all that was going on around him, for most of the time, baffling all as to his state of normality. He had helped to fire the Reichstag. No accomplices could be found, no coherent statement came from his lips, no human lives were lost as a result of his action—but the court demanded the extreme punishment. Finally, he was executed under a law passed after the deed. "A strange world, in which men who kill another are given triumphant receptions because their intentions were patriotic, and a man who is used by others to burn inanimate timbers must be put to death," is Mr. Reed's comment.

The part played by the world in this trial is emphasized in this book. "The accused had an invisible defender more powerful than all the German and foreign counsel," the intense interest of which "was a protective wall not only for the accused, but for the independence and authority of the Supreme Court itself." To prove that they needed such a defender, Mr. Reed cites examples of the death sentences passed upon Communists for much lesser crimes, at this time.

Three English Novels

Luminous Isle, by Eliot Bliss. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

Brian Westby, by Forrest Reid. London: Faber & Faber. 7s. 6d. net.

Bumphrey's, by R. H. Mottram. London: Murray. 7s. 6d. net.

"LUMINOUS ISLE" is a long, slow book, with little action or plot. It is about an English colony in the West Indies — mostly "Army" — seen through the eyes of a girl who by birth is part of this life, but whose cast of mind and imagination isolate her from it. She is an introspective, sensitive, intelligent character, her romanticism tempered by genuine critical capacities. One has the impression of a castaway on a desert island where food and drink are hard to come by. The refreshment she seeks is intellectual.

But the atmosphere is confused by too many words and pictures for the main character to emerge clearly as a tragic figure. "Luminous Isle" has quality and the author has the gift of evoking the reader's sympathy. She is skillful at depicting in an embryo stage the emotions and thoughts which are shared by most sensitive and perceptive people, but it is disappointing that she has failed to develop these or to do much more than brood poetically over her discoveries and her emotional doubts. But, in spite of this failure, "Luminous Isle" is a remarkable book by a writer of great possibilities.

* * *

"Brian Westby" is a distinguished piece of work, deservedly recommended by the Book Society. It is worthy of a more widespread attention than it will probably receive, for Mr. Reid is a first-class writer, not sufficiently known or appreciated. His gift for discerning and describing the shy, unformed, but positive, points of view of boys and very young men is remarkable. "Brian Westby" is another good example of his abilities in this direction, in spite of the fact that the story (as in Mr. Reid's other books) is slight and the scales unfavorably loaded in his choice of subject matter.

Brian Westby is a youthful would-be novelist of no great promise (we are given to understand), and his father, who is a stranger to him, but whom he meets by chance, is a writer of some reputation. The two become friends. The father, fascinated by his son, conceals his identity. The boy is enchanted to find a sympathetic person who will discuss his work intelligently. The friendship ripens slowly. Superficially it is based on their literary discussions. Mr. Reid draws the picture of the boy with so subtle and fine a pen that the study of the relationship between father and son successfully predominates and the artificiality of the other link between the two becomes unimportant.

* * *

Mr. Reid can see and make others see the elusive, invisible threads of feeling which draw one person to another and, as a result of his capacity for delineating such fragile elements, his book is intensely moving and is alive with a quiet, but genuine, vitality. The dénouement, though unexpected, is delightfully in character.

The complications of parental feeling are also to the fore in

R. H. MOTTRAM

Mr. Mottram's "Bumphrey's," but here they appear with smaller success. A worried, suburban paterfamilias takes his family to the seaside, revisiting the scene of his boyhood. The memory of his own childhood runs more or less parallel with his son's experience, but as the son's mind is a closed book and the father's retrospection loses by its perspective, the result is neither absorbing nor interesting. The story depends largely on a chance encounter in a train, and the emotions displayed by the characters are conventional.

E. M. V.

Frontier Verse

Frontiers, by Daniel Henderson. Boston: Bruce Humphries. $2.

IT IS NATURAL that the poet who would write of the frontier should choose the ballad form. For the essence of the frontier — virility, unthinking courage, rollicking humor, simplicity and directness—is also the essence of the ballad. Mr. Henderson has captured much of that essence in these songs of Nantucket whalers, New England lore, clipper ships, Virginia planters, the Revolution, the Texas uprising, the Mormon migration and the saga of Buffalo Bill. They are spirited, stirring, full of motion. Rhythm and thought are often excellently matched, as in the closing stanza of "The Mormon Trail":

> And then we saw
> The lilies quiver
> In the golden sun
> By Jordan River!

It is no criticism of Mr. Henderson to say that his poems of the sea are, in form and movement, often reminiscent of Kipling and Masefield, and that some of his western ballads remind one of Vachel Lindsay's chants. Folk ballads owe much of their worth to the very fact that they were built upon borrowings and reborrowings of both form and subject matter.

But in another respect Mr. Henderson's ballads fail to measure up to the tradition; for they lack the immediacy and the objectivity of the primitive ballad. The folk singer must have *seen* the subject of his songs strongly and clearly; he was interested in the tale he had to tell, and he did very little thinking about it. He would not have moralized, as does Mr. Henderson in the tenth song of "Buffalo Bill," upon the fact that his hero had turned from uncalculating heroism to showmanship for profit; he would have told an incident to prove that Bill was the greatest showman on earth.

The volume closes with a group of "Lyrics of Life and Earth," in which Mr. Henderson displays a delicacy of feeling and a musical gift which are superior to his narrative art.

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The Eighteenth Century as the Age of Johnson

Johnson's England, edited by A. S. Turberville. 2 vols. New York: Oxford University Press. $14.

WHY JOHNSON'S ENGLAND? There are people today who object to tagging the eighteenth century with Johnson's name as though the ponderous Doctor were the only whale in the goldfish pond. Wasn't it also, they ask, the age of Adam Smith, of Blackstone, of Fielding, of Gibbon, of Hume, of Wesley, of Burke? To approach the eighteenth century through Johnson is, they insist, to approach it in a literary-antiquarian spirit, to regard it as a social entity cut off from the stream of continuous social evolution, as a thing complete in itself and therefore worthy of our amused and tolerant interest primarily because of its differentness from today.

Certainly the student of the history of thought will find almost any of the other giants of the period more important than Johnson to an understanding of present-day problems, but at the same time he will find no one else who so completely expresses the norm of eighteenth-century thought. Thus it is natural that his bulky figure should roll in and out of the various essays in these two volumes much as the typical figure of Prince Arthur turns up regularly in each book of "The Faerie Queene."

* * *

The editor and the 27 eminent contributors to this study of the life and manners of what will probably continue to be called the age of Johnson agree in attempting to view their special subjects from the point of view of the eighteenth century, uncolored by the consciousness of modern problems, disregardful of the teleological significance of their material. Professor Turberville speaks with a certain scorn of those "to whom the significance of a period lies entirely in its contribution to an evolutionary process." The result of this empirical attitude on the part of the collaborators, each of whom is a distinguished authority in his own field, is a vivid, detailed, consistent and scholarly picture of the era. Being merely a picture, it forces no lesson home on us but leaves the individual reader to draw his own inferences.

We read of the church, the army, life in London, town life in the provinces, industry and trade, sports and games, costume, medicine, the law, education, authors and booksellers, the newspaper, the drama and a dozen other equally diversified topics. We learn astounding, commonplace, picturesque, technical, comic, tedious details about each of these subjects. The general reader will find much to loiter over, much to skip; the student will find the work invaluable for reference. The presentation is on the whole lively and lucid, the writing uniformly excellent, and the contributors number such well-known personages as Sir Henry Hadow, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Dr. R. W. Chapman, Professor D. Nichol Smith and others of equal note. The two volumes are profusely and magnificently illustrated with contemporary prints and engravings.

* * *

"The purpose of the book," declares the editor, "is descriptive rather than critical or expository." There are one or two exceptions to this. Professor G. M. Trevelyan's brief but provocative introductory essay deals with general ideas to a greater extent than the others. The eighteenth century, says Professor Trevelyan, was the great age of the English village, and he relates this fact to the social and economic equilibrium of the age, seeing in the freedom, variety and energy of village life the spirit which founded English-speaking America, began the Industrial Revolution and so put a term to its own existence.

Likewise the essay on taste by Mr. Osbert Sitwell and Miss Margaret Barton, serving as an introduction to the separate studies of painting, sculpture, architecture, etc., leans more to the side of criticism than of description, though it is criticism with the Sitwell accent. Even so, one is grateful for so piquant a contrast to the solidly informative manner of the other essays, and it is refreshing to turn from irrefragable fact to passages so gracefully controversial as that in which we are told that "baroque is a language of large buildings, and rococo of small ones; . . . the aim of baroque is to impress and to stun the beholder, the aim of rococo to surprise him into delight; . . . baroque decoration is applied and rococo integral; . . . baroque has a quality of movement and painting, while rococo has grace and often quietness."

For the rest, a recalcitrant searcher, after final causes, can only feel a wistful regret that a little more attention was not paid to those forces which have helped to produce our modern world. The description of the church by the Rev. N. Sykes, admirably authoritative and impartial as it is, somehow leaves the dynamic figure of John Wesley out in the cold. In reading Sir D'Arcy Power's essay on medicine, one remembers a book like Dr. Aschner's "Die Krise in der Medizin," with its revelation of the fact that such apparently outmoded practices as bloodletting and cauterization are today coming back into high medical favor, and in the light of such facts Sir D'Arcy's faith in the triumphant advance of medicine is seen to be no more justified than the eighteenth century faith in the finality of Newtonian physics.

Perhaps it is our sense of the relativity of human endeavor that makes the more or less static world painted for us in these pages, with all its intricacy and polish and color, appear but the "secreted residue of plastic life," a shell from which the inner life has fled.

ROBERT PEEL.

The Fight for Sincerity

Paul Valéry, by G. Turquet-Milnes. London: Jonathan Cape. 5s. net.

AS THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING world becomes more conscious of the tendency of its literary moods during the last 10 years, it will devote more critical attention to the poetry of Paul Valéry. For here is a French poet, typically Gallic in his clarity of mind and his classical tradition of a clear, objective self-expression, devoting his genius to the exploration of the moods and motives that lie beyond the conscious mind.

In this exploration of the possibility of finding a technique to carry direct from intuition to art form, he has associated himself first with the Symbolists (particularly with Mallarmé), and later with Bergson, the French philosopher who has upset the whole pseudo-classical foundation of French culture by replacing Descartes's "I *think*, therefore I am," with "I *move*, therefore I am."

The philosophy of movement, of perpetual change, of eternal evolution, has driven Valéry to realize that he can never rest content with the poetry of his past moods, or with the technique on which it was built. He has, therefore, had to make his life as an artist one long running fight in order to maintain a sincere expression of his constantly growing and changing self, a self complicated by its own contemplation of its changes.

* * *

The effort to master this three-cornered situation of "I am; living and watching myself, and watching myself watching," has made Valéry confess that "the whole history of thought is nothing more than the play of an infinity of little nightmares."

Mrs. Turquet-Milnes shows what he means by that phrase. The essay is a commentary on his fight for this exhausting sincerity, this sleepless effort to match a static technique to mobile moods. As she says, "the poet cannot live without sincerity. A sense of satiety steals over him at seeing the same rules ever drive him to have recourse to the same tricks, and presently engenders a profound disgust for all the clichés in which his nature cannot have free play. So he looks for something fresh, and the something fresh is merely a movement of his mind answering the call of the most intimate part of his nature."

* * *

And, as I have tried to show, the quest is all the more strenuous and urgent for Valéry because that "free play of nature" is not only incidental; it is the observed fact on which, with Bergson's aid, he has built his philosophy of life. No wonder he has been driven to an asceticism of almost exhausting intellectual labor, to achieve what appears to be so contradictory of that effort—a free, musical expression of the intuitive processes of the human spirit! No wonder he can make such a statement as this: "I believe only in work. Spontaneity, however excellent, however selective, never seems to be sufficiently my own."

It is all very confusing to see this intellectualist denying the finality of his intellect, yet maintaining that it is the only legitimate vehicle for carrying the ultimate intuitions into the realm of consciousness and clothing them with a garment of words. One might almost say that this complicated struggle for artistic sincerity is a grammatical one, and so one would agree with Mrs. Turquet-Milnes when she says that "all these questions of style must return ultimately to the Platonist doctrine expressed in the *Crateles*—the right word in the right place."

RICHARD CHURCH.

Post-War Parade

Company Parade, by Storm Jameson. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

THIS IS A NOVEL. So says the dust jacket, and so says the author herself. Therefore a novel it must be. Yet one reviewer is incapable of judging it by the usual standards which hedge fiction about. More nearly it is a piece of vigorous social propaganda, set down hot and vibrant by one acutely conscious of the problems presented by life in post-war London. Remembering "No Time Like the Present," Miss Jameson's recently published autobiography, one can feel only that "Company Parade" is another, slightly less personal version of the same story.

It cannot be imagined that Miss Jameson keeps always to those gray, windy cliffs of Whitby, on the Yorkshire coast, where she was born and still makes her home. Like the young woman in this book, Hervey Russell—yes, granddaughter of old Mary Hansyke Hervey of "The Lovely Ship" and the other novels of that trilogy—Storm Jameson must have gone to London to seek her fortune. Like her heroine, Miss Jameson must have "sauntered in crowded streets, an odd, careless figure, part Yorkshire bumpkin, part spy in enemy country, heartening herself with words."

With that uncanny sensitiveness and awareness characteristic of so many young intellectuals who have grown up in England since the war, Miss Jameson knows her world. She knows what it means to have lost a young brother in France or Flanders. Miss Jameson lost one herself. She knows with a terrible thoroughness the lives of young men and women in publishing and advertising offices, sitting at desks in bed-sitting rooms or writing on their knees while crouched over studio fires—instinctively reformers all, because their world has been found intolerable. She knows the industrialists who have profited by the war, the *practical* business men "who support crucifixions on behalf of the nail and timber interests." She knows them all familiarly—the men just out of khaki struggling to make physical and mental recovery; she knows the "bounders" of both sexes; she knows Frank who has set up his coffee-stall, the Dug-out, and is just managing to support Sally. Anyone would agree that Miss Jameson knows more than she ought.

At the same time, we are glad that she knows. For her clear, pitiless presentment, her searching analysis, are most illuminating. And profoundly disturbing as well. For this book is no mere entertainment, to be tossed off in an evening with the radio going full tilt. It is gripping and frightening; it will hold you until you have read it all and wrestled with its implications.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON.

Ancient Truths Reapplied

Statesmanship and Religion, by Henry A. Wallace. New York: Round Table Press, Inc. $2.

MR. WALLACE, who is Secretary of Agriculture in the Roosevelt Cabinet, comes out of the West to tell how closely the economic and social problems of the world today resemble those which inspired the ancient prophets and the leaders of thought in the period of the Reformation to point the way to a solution. There can hardly be imagined a more convincing and logical thesis than that by Mr. Wallace in support of the theory that the wise and prudent of every age cannot fail to agree in outlining and applying the only effective remedy.

Perhaps Mr. Wallace would deny that he is either a prophet or a teacher. Actually he might qualify in either category. Great skill is often unconsciously exercised by those who preach, as well as those who teach, in leaving the impression of casualness and indirection while, in fact, they are laying before listener or reader some profound theory or fundamental truth. One need not wonder what Mr. Wallace's training was in his youth and early maturity. He tells us little, consciously and deliberately, and to one who may have come along much the same pathway in the environs of the Middle West of the United States, he tells much more by implication and indirection.

One feels that this product of a sturdy and developing social environment has brought with him into his high office that strength of character, that clear vision of the actualities of life which will sustain and support him in what is proving to be a period of trial and testing. Behind him is that background of culture and experience which seems so often to offer reassurance that the American people can never be long or seriously misled by those who represent them officially. He gives us all renewed faith in divine justice—in that "divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will."

Yes, you are convinced, statesmanship and religion can mix, and are mixed, and that lacking this there can be no real statesmanship. Mr. Wallace removes the whole problem from the realm of the theoretical. The same understanding, the same unselfish impulses which summoned the early prophets of the one God to point the way to peace and economic stability, are available and potent today. "For 1900 years," he tells us, "it seemed that the Sermon on the Mount was economic nonsense; now its realization is not only possible, it's the only way out of chaos."

FRANK L. PERRIN.

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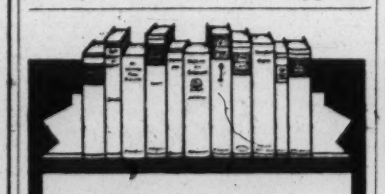

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The New Art of Lumia

By Helen Johnson Keyes

"ALWAYS," THAT IS, within the far reaches of an antiquity which one may only dimly discern, man has taken sound, that universal vibrational energy, and out of it, through control, produced music. Light also is a universal vibrational energy, but, until very lately, it has not been controlled for the purposes of an art form.

This is explained by the fact that the materials required for music have always been at hand. Indeed, together with poetry, drama and the dance, it requires, at least for song, only the human body. And in the forests and beside the water fronts hollow trunks, reeds and vines awaited the instrument maker. The organization of light and color, however, for æsthetic expression, demanded an artificial source not introduced till after the days when Sir Isaac Newton made his experiments.

In response to the new theories that Newton demonstrated the idea of mobile light stained with color sprang into the thought of various physicists and musicians, and "organs" for the projection of colors began to be constructed and to excite comment among a small public in various European countries and in Australia. At this time the color compositions were almost invariably used to interpret music, the two being rendered simultaneously.

In 1905, a 16-year-old boy in Denmark, Thomas Wilfred, came under the influence of this concept—that of employing light as a plastic material in which to externalize ideas and emotions. He was a musician, in particular a singer of European folk songs, but, after he perceived his light vision, his career as a singer became chiefly a means of advancing the new art.

He began to build his own instruments, composed at first of scarcely more than a box and an electrical circuit. But, alas, no simple device is adequate for the art of "lumia," as he has named the new form, and it was necessary for him to become through study and experiment an expert in optics, physics and many phases of electrical engineering, and to invent a complicated mechanism.

By the year 1922 Mr. Wilfred had built and mastered as a virtuoso an instrument to which he gave the name "clavilux," meaning a keyboard of light. Very simply explained, it consists of a strong electrical lamp which projects its light on a white screen, a set-up of lenses, color filters and electrical controls for shaping the formless white light of the lamp into changing shapes; for moving the forms among one another; for introducing controlled color in and around these forms; and for conveying a sense of depth, a third dimension, for it would be impossible to evoke by the mere play of color against what was obviously a flat surface, any profound æsthetic or philosophical emotion. For exalted expression the composer must create in space.

This instrument requires, of course, for its manipulation a keyboard, and this is constructed in manuals like columns, controlling, respectively, form, motion, and color, and having banks of sliding keys and of intergrouping color couplers. A chronograph reveals to the performer the slow rhythmic beat for guidance. Some bars take as long as one minute to play, for the eye could not endure the rapid tempos of musical compositions. Special keys enable him to alter the hue of any one of the forms independently through the whole color range, thus making elaborate patterns possible. A battery of main projectors, groups of auxiliary flood lights, and pedals to control degrees of luminosity complete this elaborate invention.

Performance upon it requires a totally different technique from that of any other keyboard. The keys are not struck, but moved slowly forward in grooves. Only in the manipulation of the projectors and flood lights by keys resembling stops, and in that of the pedals, is the action analagous to that of the music organ. A special system of notation has also been evolved by Mr. Wilfred, who writes his score up and down in parallel columns without clefs.

With such an instrument Mr. Wilfred gave in New York City his first public recital. It met the test to which every work of art must be subjected, by conveying to the public who witnessed it the emotions of the artist who created. A long series of recitals in Europe and the United States followed.

Mr. Wilfred, for many years an American citizen, has founded the Art Institute of Light in New York, and in a small concert hall which is included in the suite of laboratories and studios of the institute in the Grand Central Palace is giving recitals regularly. These are exciting more and more interest not only because of their regularity and their patronage by important people, but very largely because Mr. Wilfred has definitely dissociated the new art form from music and established it independently as an entirely self-sufficient aesthetic expression.

Lumia's early association with music was undoubtedly due to the fact that in order to make a strange thing comprehensible it must be compared with what is familiar. Music was the most similar of the arts because of its nonrepresentational character and its movement. These similarities gave rise to a course of development which led to great confusion. Effort was made to identify the octave with the spectrum band and then, almost literally, to translate musical notes into colors. The results demonstrated the futility of this concept. It is true that the composer in lumia, although he is now the master of what may be called an eighth art, still finds it convenient to borrow from music a certain vocabulary and certain formulæ. Form, color and motion are, in a broad sense, the equivalent of melody, harmony and rhythm. A melodic idea developed through various intensities of color may be elaborated either through the simultaneous introduction of superimposed light intensities or through contrapuntal treatment—where independent but related scales of light run among one another forming a composite of motifs. Such phraseology possesses value and has none of those early and vicious implications which sought to identify blue with a certain note or a run of colors with a certain key.

The theory of lumia composition is in its infancy. It is almost as far removed from realizing at present the possibilities which the future holds as were the melodies blown on the Pipes of Pan removed from the glories of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. And until its structure is formulated and expressed in laws for presentation to its students and its public, as music is thus formulated, responses, however rapturous, will remain somewhat bewildered. For indeed lumia does take us into regions of perception where we are as yet inexperienced.

With all this in his thought, Mr. Wilfred is endeavoring to establish a school in which composers and performers will develop; a library where compositions both in manuscript form in electrical transcriptions will be in circulation; and a museum where instruments can be preserved. "No art," says Mr. Wilfred, "can attain importance as an interpretation of thoughts and emotions until a great number of people express themselves in it."

So far musicians have been most greatly attracted by the clavilux. It seems inevitable, however, that many painters should eventually be impressed by the possibilities of lumia composition. A static statement, however profound are its intellectual implications, is likely to fall short emotionally of the power possessed by mobile form when this is used to express the highest concepts of man.

Since electrical transcription of lumia is now an accomplished fact and there are available for home and public places instruments resembling phonographs which play from glass records lumia compositions, there need be no fear of impermanence for such creations as shall flow from the soul of the artist over the keyboard of the clavilux.

THE CLAVILUX AND ITS INVENTOR
Thomas Wilfred, Founder of the Art Institute of Light, at the Keyboard of His Instrument.

. . Germany

(Continued from Page 5)

Germany come to terms by themselves. France answered that the disarmament problem would have to be settled at Geneva under the ægis of the League. Germany will probably never agree to an action that will strengthen France by the support of her allies. Germany may return to the League. But it will be *after*, not before, the conclusion of a disarmament convention.

Hitler would be outraged were the suggestion made that he has taken a leaf out of the Russian book. But he has. Just as the Russians bore insults from the Japanese until very recently, knowing full well that they probably would be defeated in a war and would ruin their internal socialization plans, so Hitler knows that were Germany engaged today in a war with her heavily armed neighbors, she too would be ruined. Hitler's greatest ambition now is to realize internal stabilization. For this he needs peace and the opportunity to concentrate upon unemployment. Hitler has been a workingman, who was often out of work. He knows the meaning of unemployment and plans by 1936 to abolish it. His enemies abroad believe that what he really wants is a breathing spell to prepare for war.

Whatever his objective, he has no easy task before him. Germany's external and internal economic situation is bad. Her religious problem is worse. The Protestant church is torn with dissension. The Roman Catholics are bitterly opposed to much of the Nazi program and scandalized the imprisonment of priests in concentration camps. And 500,000 outraged and sullen Jews will continue to live in Germany, hating the régime. The intellectuals are resentful of the suppression of intellectual freedom, freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of *Lehr- und Lernfreiheit*. The mass of the German people do not know what the outside world thinks of their new régime, but the intellectuals read the London Times, which now has a large circulation in Germany. And as in the case of all such movements, the Nazi party is not characterized by unanimity. The socialistic element objects to Hitler's dependence on the big industrialists who in turn fear that the radicals may gain control of the movement. But the youth of the land is with Hitler. They feel that their future is bound up with his program—the Republic offered them no hope.

Certainly it is obvious that if Hitler is to concentrate upon the internal problem, German foreign policy today must be one of peace.

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. . Silver

(Continued from Page 4)

over general welfare, since it opens the way for an undue enrichment of a small group at public expense, although on a much lesser scale than that group would have wished.

This second aspect of the question is fundamentally far more important than the first. A subsidy to the silver producers is bad enough, but it is much less serious than a further unsettlement of business confidence resulting from a policy of continued monetary manipulation. So long as this policy is maintained, the chances for an international agreement on monetary stabilization—an indispensable condition of real economic recovery—remain as slight as ever. What happened at the London conference last summer showed clearly that there is not a single nation in the world prepared to follow our lead in embarking upon a permanent system of price control by currency management.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Nations Within Nations . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article "Nations Within Nations," by W. H. Dawson, published in the Weekly Magazine Section on May 9, deals with a subject too important to be left without comment. First of all, the figures of the racial minorities in the Little Entente states, as given by the author, are exaggerated by 1,000,000. The Magyars in Czechoslovakia, for instance, number 691,000 and not 1,000,000, this being the figure claimed by the Magyars outside of Czechoslovakia for obvious reasons. This does not, of course, reduce the responsibilities of the majority nations toward the minority groups, but once we start using statistics for advancing a certain political argument, I think we should use them with every care.

The author then proceeds to state that "for the most of the Germans and Hungarians, so denationalized, the change was to a lower plane of social and cultural life." This again is not accurate. Restricting my observations to Czechoslovakia alone as the country with which I am better acquainted than with the others, I challenge this statement for this reason: When Slovakia decided to dissociate itself from Hungary and to be incorporated in the Czechoslovak Republic, there were some 60 to 80 per cent illiterates among its population. Thousands of schools had to be opened for the young Slovaks, and also for the Germans in Slovakia, who were deprived of them under the pre-war Magyar rule. The results of this mass education make themselves felt already, in the radical reduction of illiteracy among the Slovaks, and in the hitherto unknown revivification of the whole Slovak cultural life. The interests of the Magyar minority in Czechoslovakia are not subjected to any restrictions for they can and do maintain their cultural institutions as before. While I admit that, because of the anti-Slovak school policy of pre-war Budapest, individually there may be Magyars in Czechoslovakia who are temporarily better educated than the Slovaks, I doubt the logic of the argument which would credit an oppressive and denationalizing régime with a higher cultural plane than a régime honestly trying to give every citizen equal opportunity in the field of education and culture.

JOSEF HANC.

New York, N. Y.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

It is a source of regret to me that controversy of (as I shall show) a quite needless and unjustifiable kind should have been opened by an article which I wrote as a "gesture" of good will. It is not difficult to reply to the criticisms of Mr. Josef Hanc, since his inacquaintance with the facts is so painfully evident. He begins with a misquotation when he writes "First of all, the figures of the racial minorities in the Little Entente states as given by the author are exaggerated by one million. The Magyars in Czechoslovakia number 691,000 and not one million." What I wrote is that a million Hungarians were "transferred to" Czechoslovakia by the Treaties of Peace, and this is correct, for the census of the annexed region in 1910 was 1,066,000. That the number has been reduced since 1920 may well be understood when we remember the expulsions and the manipulations of the census which must be laid to the Czech Government.

Not only the Hungarians but the Germans of the country have suffered from these practices, and nowhere so cruelly as in the Hultschin Land. By the Language Law of 1920 it was provided that where it could be shown that the Germans formed a minority under 20 per cent of the population, the claim to have special schools and instruction in their own language could be legally refused. The census of February, 1921, was cynically falsified to this end. From first to last it was manipulated for political purposes. Only Czech officials were allowed to take part in the executive work; all notices were published in the Czech language, which was abracadabra to the great majority of Germans; in many cases the census papers were carried round by agents who, often by the use of threats, induced simple householders to register themselves as Czechs or Moravians, or, failing that, did it for them. One common practice was to omit all the children when a householder insisted on being returned as a German. Thus cases occurred in which families of six, eight and ten persons were returned as consisting of only two, while in many other cases the forms were taken away without being filled up. The facts becoming known, the scandal was exposed in the Diet by the German members. . . .

Your correspondent talks of Slovakia having "decided to dissociate itself from Hungary and to be incorporated in the Czechoslovakian republic." What an abuse of words! Slovakia has never done this, and it is, to say the least, careless to suggest it. Self-determination, which had been solemnly promised, was refused: the population was never asked or given a chance to declare its wishes in the matter. It is sometimes said that the Slovaks had affirmed their secession from Hungary in the so-called Turocszentmarton Declaration and in the Pittsburgh Convention. But neither of these afforded any justification for the annexation. The former declaring "Slovakia" to be part of the Czechoslovakian State, was a document signed by about 100 persons who had no mandate whatever from the people concerned. The Pittsburgh Convention had a still more doubtful legal value, since it was an agreement made between Mr. Masaryk and *the Czechs and the Slovaks of the United States of America* (!) accepting autonomy for the Slovaks within the framework of the new republic. It is a new and startling principle that emigrants settled in a foreign country should have a right to decide the future allegiance of their forsaken mother country!

I adhere unequivocally to my statement that most of the members of the minority populations have suffered a distinct lowering of their cultural status. Take some of the grievances of which the Hungarians of Czechoslovakia complain today. Until quite recently no Hungarian publications, . . . were allowed to enter the country from Hungary. Some concessions have lately been made in this respect, but a large number of Hungarian publications are still excluded. The Hungarian population . . . has no institutions in Czechoslovakia for the training of Hungarian teachers, and as the present generation of Hungarian teachers dies out, it is gradually replaced by Czechs and Slovaks. Another grievance of the Hungarian minority is the division of Upper Hungary into new administrative districts which has grave repercussions on their cultural rights. The majority of the Hungarian population lives along the Hungarian frontier on a strip of land running east-west. The new administrative districts are designed with borders running in a north-south direction, thus cutting across the almost homogeneous Magyar districts, and including in them a majority of non-Magyars. By this means, and by means of manipulating the census, as already noted, the number of Magyars has been artificially reduced under 20 per cent in many districts. Precisely similar grievances are suffered by Germans in some districts. These are actual facts, which I leave my readers to compare with Mr. Hanc's statement that "the interests of the Magyar minority in Czechoslovakia are not subjected to any restrictions, for they can and do maintain their cultural institutions as before."

W. H. DAWSON.

Headington, Oxford, Eng.

The Language Issue in Finland

By Dr. Robert Hercod

Among the many problems which give rise to unrest in Europe the language question occupies a not unimportant place in many countries. For one country where, as in Switzerland, three national languages, German, French and Italian, can exist side by side without any friction, there are many others where the linguistic majority tries to impose its authority on the minority or where an amicable understanding has not yet been reached. This is the case in several countries where, as a result of political treaties, there exists a linguistic and racial minority which, left to itself, would have settled its fate in quite another way.

A curious situation as regards the language question has arisen in Ireland and Norway. There the language spoken by the great majority of the inhabitants, English in the Irish Free State, Danish with some dialectal peculiarities in Norway, is looked upon as a foreign tongue for which every effort is being made to substitute a really national language—Erse (Irish) which only a minority in Ireland can speak or understand, and the so-called Landsmaal in Norway, formed from several of the old Norwegian dialects. In Finland the language question, which recently was the cause of serious disturbances, presents some peculiar aspects.

To understand clearly the origins of the problem one must go very far back in history. The descendants of the tribes from the Ural regions who now occupy Finland speak a language belonging to the Ugro-Finnish group, closely related to Esthonian and distinctly to Hungarian. The Finnish language possesses rich sonorities, its vocabulary is abundant and expresses every shade of thought, but the foreigner who wishes to study it is discouraged by its difficulty. Think, for instance, of the 15 cases in the Finnish declension!

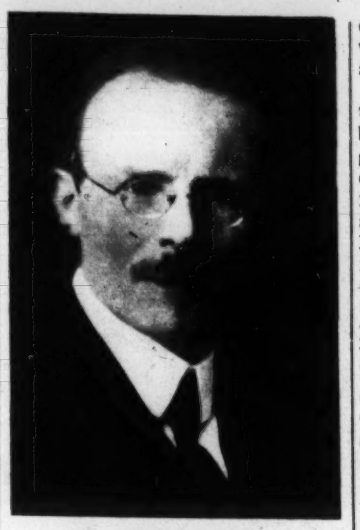
As far back as the twelfth century western Finland was colonized by the Swedes and the colonization soon became conquest. Finland, however, was never considered as a subject country, but rather as a province of Sweden. From this fact Swedish for many centuries became the official language of the country and also that of culture, spoken for preference by the Finnish upper classes themselves. The Finnish language was considered as a language of peasants with no literary production worth speaking of up to the last century, except in the domain of religious literature, for after the Reformation the church teaching had to be completed by works of religious edification written in the language of the country.

Toward the end of the eighteenth century, the Finnish nationality begins to assert itself. Certain writers publish their works in Finnish, as well as Swedish. One begins to realize that this language, so long disdained, is capable of expressing more than the rudimentary thought of the laboring classes. It is recalled that, after all, Swedish is a foreign language whereas Finnish is the mother tongue, which should be cultivated and developed.

A strong majority, 85 per cent of the Finnish people, having Finnish as their mother tongue, this language tends irresistibly to assume a preponderant place. Doubtless, even now, most of the cultivated classes understand, speak and write Swedish fairly easily and they are glad to preserve this link with the Scandinavian civilization. But Swedish has certainly become for them a foreign language. On the other hand, the Swedish-speaking minority of the Finnish people who, it should be remarked, are very good patriots, hardly understand the Finnish language owing to its difficulty, so that it is not easy for them to enter into close relations with those of their compatriots who do not speak their language.

The nationalist movement which has stirred Finland so profoundly of late years rendered very popular the slogan: "One People, One Faith, One Language," and, in certain circles, systematic efforts are being made to reduce Swedish to a congruous proportion, in higher education quite especially. Some resentment is felt also against the obligation to publish all law texts and official reports in the two languages. No one thinks, it is true, of forbidding the Swedish-speaking Finns to use their native tongue, but, in so far as the whole nation is concerned, it is considered that Finnish should be the only official language. The same applies to the teaching at the University of Helsingfors, which is given in Swedish as well as Finnish, and which it is proposed to limit almost exclusively to the latter. It was on this subject that the recent serious manifestations took place, demanding the reinforcement of Finnish at the university. Among the manifestants there were doubtless many fishers in troubled waters for whom the language question was profoundly indifferent.

The Finnish élite realize that, in the present troubled situation of Europe, with a neighbor like Russia whose attitude appears uncertain, all cause of interior agitation should be avoided. A leading paper, *Helsingin Sanomat*, published lately a remarkable article by a prominent politician, Professor Erich, former president of the Council and who, for a few years, represented Finland at Geneva. In this article Professor Erich urges his fellow citizens to preserve a spirit of calm tolerance. The Swedish-speaking section of the population are, he remarks, in no way a political minority; they are Finns like their Finnish-speaking compatriots, they enjoy the same rights and, for the sake of justice and to prevent internal dissension from compromising Finland abroad, they must not be allowed to feel themselves in a state of inferiority. Accordingly, in any settlement of the language question, great tolerance must be shown and it must be left to time to determine whether, little by little, Finnish shall become the language of all.



DR. ROBERT HERCOD

..Let's Celebrate

(Continued from Page 6)

sources than material laws and physical forces. There have been thinkers in all ages who have seen that the only security of a person or a nation is in a realization that one man's happiness or one nation's advantage is inseparable from that of all.

Material inventions alone have proved how accessible is thought over the broadest reaches, while more spiritual thinking lifts men into some comprehension of the fundamental unity of mankind. The same desires actuate all, whether expressed in French, Chinese, German, Italian, Russian, or English, and those desires are to overcome limitations, to learn how to be happy, to discover each man's place in the whole scheme and to find a reliable basis for hope and faith.

It is an unprogressive state of thought which dwells on old battle grounds as enough of glory. The Liberty Bell, long since cracked, can only ring true again for the whole of mankind when all nations affix their "John Hancocks" to a new document recognizing their interdependence. That is the holiday for which the schoolboy should be primed and the occasion toward which education should now bend every effort. Outworn standards, surviving because of sentimentalism, should be scrapped. Boundaries and borders which limit the achievements and happiness of those who live behind them need to be erased through the exercise of that intelligence which is every man's heritage. Let us celebrate our interdependence!

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

Henry A. Wallace is sometimes spoken of as the "philosopher" of the Roosevelt Administration. Apart from his work for agriculture, he has made a unique place for himself in the Cabinet by his thoughtful speeches and writings on the fundamentals of government.

Elizabeth Chabot Forrest spent five of her thirteen years in Alaska as a government teacher among the Eskimos. She is a contributor to several magazines, and has won the Atlantic Monthly and other essay contests.

Leo Pasvolsky, research economist at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C., is an expert on monetary questions. He is a contributor to the volume recently published under the title, "America's Recovery Program." His article on "Pinning Down the Dollar" appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for Feb. 14.

Stephen P. Duggan is now making one of his frequent tours of observation in Europe. He is an authority on international affairs.

Corinne Reid Frazier continues her series of sketches of Cabinet ladies.

Robert Desmond is a member of the staff of the Monitor's editorial page, and Dorothy (Mrs. Robert) Desmond is a Monitor contributor.

Frank Rutter is the Monitor's London art critic.

Royal A. Gunnison learned about bears as a ranger in the national parks.

Helen J. Keyes has long been a contributor to the Monitor.

Robert Hercod is an educator who has made a special study of the affairs and problems of northern Europe. He is director of the International Bureau Against Alcoholism.

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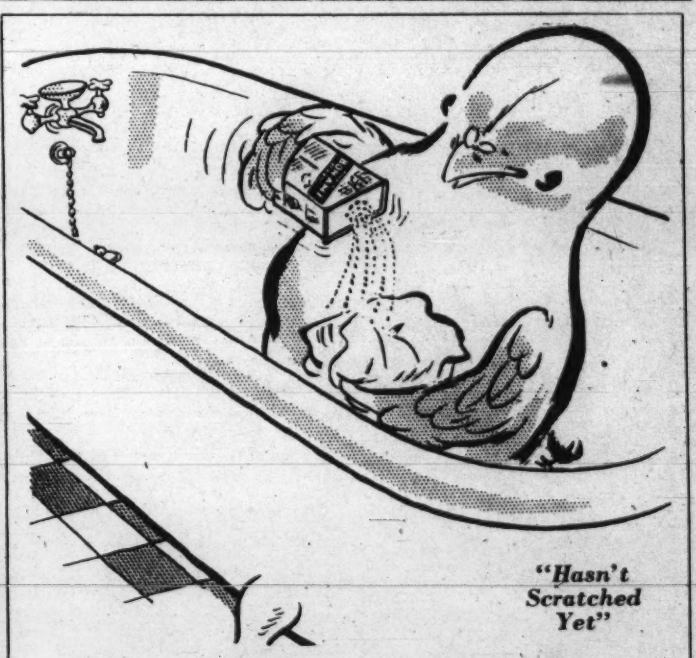

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